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Rev. JOHN F. COONS, Editor.

TERMS.

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LEXINGTON:
WEDNESDAY, *JULY* 2, 1834.

For the Western Luminary.

Campbellism, *alias* Modern Reformation.

In the long and dark vocabulary of human crime, hypocrisy and slander deservedly hold the front rank in the just indignation and scorn of all honorable and good men. Pollok, the young Scotch Bard, calls "Slander, the foulest whelp of sin;" and says of the hypocrite, "Of all the reprobate, none seemed maturer for the flames of hell." And Mohammed, "mentions seven caverns in hell, the deepest and most wretched of which is to be inhabited by hypocrites." Pity such wretches, under the influence of the devil, were permitted to infest the church, to annoy the peace of society, and bring down reproach upon the kingdom of Christ. But *thus* it has been, and so it will be, until the glorious period arrive when Satan shall be bound a thousand years, and "the sanctuary be cleansed."

These remarks are intended to apply to a writer in the Millenial Harbinger, No. 4. Vol. 5, p. 164, who, hypocritically, calls himself "A PRESBYTERIAN." And were it not for this single circumstance—(I mean the *name* he assumes, to cloak his villany, and thereby the more effectually to accomplish his diabolical purpose,) it is very certain that, so far as I am personally concerned at least, both the author and the publisher, with the whole fraternity, would have been left in the quiet possession, and uninterrupted enjoyment, of their ridiculous, lying, heart-loving, soul-fattening gallimaufry, over which some of them were seen, like unclean birds over a carrion, sniggering, and chuckling, and voraciously devouring the delicious morsel, which, at first, though sweet to the taste, is likely, in the end, to become bitter in the belly. That the public may clearly understand this matter, we shall extract from the publication in question, all that part of it which relates to the dark imputations and base falsehood against me, and the congregations to whom I minister statedly. The writer pretends to address the incomparable editor of the Harbinger, from "*Mercer County, Kentucky*," as follows: "MR. CAMPBELL,—I have read much from your very lucid and graphic pen, since you penned the preface to the first volume of that inimitable work, '*The Christian Baptist*,' dated 'Buffaloe, July 4th, 1823;' and I must confess, though yet in Babylon myself, which I, in common with many of my dear brethren, are ashamed of—that I have been pleased, and, I hope, greatly edified by your christian labors." "For the information of distant readers, I would state the following particulars, that they may the better understand this communication concerning this celebrated Doctor of Presbyterianism. He is full of scars and wounds which he has received from various New Testament heretics, with whom he has *fought* violently and wickedly in defence of the traditions of his fathers, and for which traditions he is even more exceedingly zealous than the rest of his compeers." "This renowned champion in the cause of traditions is believed to be the author of that most wonderful piece which appeared some time since in the Luminary against you, and signed *Thomas Paine*, Jun." This is not true. I am not the author of *Tom Paine*, Jr., nor did I know any thing of the production until I saw it in the Luminary. The author, whoever he be, need not be ashamed of it; it is a pretty keen, pointed, piece of irony and satire, well adapted to the times—a *blister* felt pretty much by the whole posse, if we may judge the wounded birds by their fluttering. We proceed with our extracts. "But this Doctor is for the fleece, and not for the flock. Ah! sir, he dearly loves the mammon of unrighteousness, as the following circumstances will show. He has two synagogues in which he preaches traditions—one in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky; the other seven miles from that place, called Providence. As these two synagogues sowed very sparingly last year of their temporal things, this jesuitical defender of the Abrahamic mark determined they should reap but sparingly of his sound theology. He therefore feigned sickness to rouse his members' sympathies, and set his fruitful imagination to work to get from them more money. He therefore most piteously let them know his health had become extremely bad—so much so, that he deemed it impossible to attend but one of these synagogues, and that he would leave it to them to determine which of them should have his sacred services. By this manœuvre, sir, you will readily see he put himself upon the auction block, and *the highest bidder* had to take him down. Each one of them commenced bidding against the other, until their voices became so loud, distinct, and cheering, that all at once the Doctor felt a pecuniary and all-restoring shock of convalescence run through him, and which so speedily restored him to perfect health, that he informed them that he then felt able to attend both; and since, sir, (extraordinary as it may, and does appear to all of us here, who witnessed the scene,) the time each of these voices struck each one of the Doctor's sick ears, we have heard no more of his bad health. This unholy course of the Doctor's determined me to have nothing more to do with such unfruitful works, and I hope I begin to see my way clear to get out of the scarlet city, and most sincerely hope that my dear friends behind will examine their grounds of sectarian tyranny, bigotry, and superstition, and move up to New Testament christianity. May the Lord bless them! A PRESBYTERIAN."

So this inhabitant of Babylon insidiously styles himself. But we fearlessly declare our full conviction, and it is the general voice of the public here, and some of A. Campbell's followers themselves are candid to avow their belief, that no Presbyterian is the author of the base slander contained in the above extracts. The very features of it, when closely inspected, will point to its origin. In the "two synagogues," as the writer contemptuously calls the churches of Harrodsburg and Providence, there are about 560 members. And since I have been their pastor, now in the 22d year, there have been, probaby, near one thousand. During all this time we have lived in the greatest harmony. I know of no member who is disaffected with his minister. Is it likely that any one of them is the author of this piece! The dark and heavy charge too, of my "feigned sickness," while two large and intelligent congregations, some of them Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, and men of piety and intelligence, are blinded and duped by such a wicked device to assume the ridiculous attitude described by the author, wont bear telling. The heart that conceived the slander, and the imagination that whelped it, are infinitely darker than the ink that delineated it on paper. No;—it is not the production of any Presbyterian, male or female. But it is the foul offspring of some mean, cowardly, base, hypocritical slanderer belonging to, or associated with, Mr. Campbell's own watery fraternity, assuming the name of Presbyterian, the better to subserve his dark, assassin-like purpose, like Pollok's hypocrite,

"Who stole the livery of the court of heaven,
To serve the devil in."

Let us examine this masked gentleman a little. From his address, he is a resident of "Mercer county," and was present at the auction contest he describes in such ludicrous terms—"extraordinary as it may, and does appear," says he, "to all of us here, *who witnessed the scene*." And, pray, *who* are these "*all of us here*." How many more Judas's, like himself, were present, *incogniti*, on the occasion! And *when*, and *where*, did they *witness the scene?*—a scene that never had an existence except in the foul fancy of the malicious inventer. We challenge this wolf in sheep-skin to come out like a man, if he dare own the name, from behind his covert, and establish his charges, or acknowledge before his God, if he can't before men, that he is a base calumniator. Nor is the publisher of the slander any better than its author:—a willing accomplice no doubt, expecting thereby to prostrate the moral character of a theological opponent whose arguments were found too stubborn and inflexible to yield to the force of his "very lucid and graphic pen." He has resorted to the old course of the wicked defamers of the good prophet Jeremiah, "Report, say they, and we will report it."—Report the falsehood to me, says Alexander Campbell, and I will report it in my Harbinger.

Let us inspect this masked gentleman a little further. From his own statement he has been a disciple of A. Campbell, clandestinely, ever since "July 4th, 1823," and all this time, *eleven* years, unknown and unsuspected by his Pastor, or any of his brethren. They never dreamed of such a traitor among them, because they had no grounds of suspicion, nor have they yet any reason to suspect any one of their number. But this secret disciple extols, in the most fulsome eulogy, the productions of his new masters,—has read much from his "lucid and graphic pen,"—from the beginning, even from "the preface to the first volume of that inimitable work, the Christian Baptist."—It is, indeed, an inimitable work, sure enough!—Nothing like it in all the world, except one of kindred spirit from the same lucid and graphic pen, called the Millenial Harbinger, a sure precursor of the fulfilment of prophesy "in the latter times." 1 Tim. 4. 1, 2. But Alexander's pupil—What has become of him all this while! Alas! the poor wretch is yet "in Babylon"—still in "the scarlet city;" a certain truth, if there be no other in his fabrication; as no one will be disposed to doubt the fact of his being a loyal subject of the kingdom of darkness. What! *eleven years* reading the effusions of A. Campbell's very *lucid* pen, and still in darkness!! Why, this is worse than Purgatory, for any petty Popish Priest could have gotten him out of that place in much less than one tenth of the time.

Let us examine Mr. Campbell's doltish vizard of the "scarlet city" once more. This wolf in sheep's clothing, like a midnight assassin lurking under his fiendish covert of a Presbyterian mask, and revelling in the gall of his own depraved heart, all of a sudden leaps forward and aims a deadly blow at the long established reputation of his aged pastor; and by his wicked device, implicates his brethren too; and then the more effectually to accomplish his malignant purpose, obtains the aid,—quite readily no doubt—of that well known vehicle of abuse and slander, the Millennial Harbinger, as the most eligible instrument to subserve the dark design of the author, as well as the very high gratification of the Editor. But it wont do gentlemen: the disguise is too loose, the veil too thin; the public eye can readily see through it, and already begin to award to the publisher and some one of his hypocritical fraternity their just deserts. These modern Hamans, condemned at the tribunal of public sentiment, will inevitably meet that fate on their own gallows which they had prepared for others: *saepe interunt alius meditantes necem—Those who plot the destruction of others, very often fall themselves the victims.* So God would have it. "His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate." Unless the Bishop of Bethany has recklessly set himself up as a pander, to play the part of an agent for the ill designs of his sycophantic votaries and lying correspondents, he had better, before he inserts their abusive productions, or dresses them up in a new costume from his own graphic pen, pause a little, and first make inquiry respecting their moral character, as, most assuredly, his blind adherents are not yet—at least not all of them—quite as clean, as innocent, and unspotted as the angels. And should he succeed ultimately in extricating his tardy pupil from the scarlet city, even if it take eleven years longer, be sure that he bury him in the grave of waters—the waters of the very Jordan itself—at least three days and three nights, as a case of such uncommon depravity must require unusual exertions and protracted means, before his cleansing can be effected by the opus operatum, or the purifying potency of the watery element.

THOMAS CLELAND.

N. B. This publication has been delayed several weeks waiting an answer from Mr. Campbell, who had been respectfully applied to for the real name of his author, first by several gentlemen of Harrodsburg jointly, and subsequently by myself. But, as expected, no answer has yet come forth, though there has been sufficient time to have received one from the most distant parts of the United States. As the Bishop imposes on himself *a dignified silence*, so that we do not expect him to *condescend* to our demand, we respectfully request some friend in his neighborhood, if there be any, to make personal application for us, and let us know the result. And I further suggest, might it not subserve the cause of truth and honesty, and relieve the Presbyterian name of a stigma cast on it by the Harbinger, if the religious papers of Cincinnati and Pittsburg, would insert the above, or the substance thereof, that the world may know what modern Reformers can do. T. C.

For the Western Luminary.

Lexington, June 25, 1834.

LETTER II.

"A child is playing on the green,
With rosy cheek, and radient mien:
And such was I.

A youth sits with his burning glance,
Turned upwards to heav'ns blue expanse;
And thinks of many a deed sublime,
Which he will do in future time:
And such was I.

He thinks not on the moments gone,
But lives one fiery *hope* alone:
And such was I.

Sunken those eyes and worn that brow,
Yet more of care, and years they show;
There's something in that cheek, revealing
The bosom wound, that knows no healing:
And such *am* I."

CHANGES—FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

To the Students of Centre College.

The quotation will be *your* language in future years. You have now left the home of your Father and Mother. It will never be again, what once in "by gone days," it has been. Every time you return, you will find new alterations. A continually increasing strangeness will gradually spread itself over the former haun's and companions of more boyish days. They will loose their attractions. Other, and more important concerns, will share your affections. And the home of "Auld Lang Syne," will be forgotten in the cares, and plans, and hopes of future scenes, and future changes. You have now commenced acting for yourself; and on your own responsibility. In a measure, the masters of your own actions. You have already commenced performing the part in the play of life, which is to stamp your character, until the drama be wound up, the curtain of death shall fall, and you be known no more. The present is the most important part of your history upon earth. It is the period for the *formation of character*. You are *now* being cast in a mould. Whatever impression you receive, you will hold, in the more prominent features at least, while life shall last.

If not already, you will soon have occasion to read, and study the lives, and characters of the great of all antiquity. Homer has sung. Full of nature's fire, kindling all it touches with a kindred glow, he turned his harp to notes of immortality.

The King of gods and men he sung;
The lightning's fury, and the thunder's roar,
The dim of battle, and the storm of war,
The war of gods.

Where mountain, upon mountains piled, were hurl'd
'Gainst heav'ns high citidal, as if they'd been
The gathered pebbles of the rippling brook.

And across the revolutions, and the blood and death of a thousand long years of "horrid war," we hear the echo from Mantua's bard; not in the fury of lightning and of storm, but singing in all the sweetness of the music of the spheres, of halcyon days to come, and fair fields of Elysian bliss on high.

The son of Philip rides on victory's car, and triumph's o'er a conquered world. The echo of a kindred spirit, across the ruins of a thousand ages comes, Napoleon's herald. The Corsican appears in person. Europe trembled at the mention of his name. The British Lion quailed for fear. The world was dazz'ed with his glory. After he levied upon earth, the blood of thrice a million sires and sons; and with the tears of an hundred thousand, thousand wives, and orphan children, he made libation to the god of war.

The immortal Howard too! humanity's high priest; and the great Washington, the first adopted son of liberty, whose name shall live in every freeman's bosom, when those of all the Cæsar's and Napoleon's earth can ever boast, shall have passed from the memory of man—these too, will demand your attention. And when you read of all that glory, it still dazzles the eye, and fires the soul, after the lapse of departed centuries. The mind is enraptured. And one moment you resolve to share that glory—or would fain find the path which led *them* on, that *you* might follow in the train: the next, you may be like the veteran Roman, who, after he had overrun the eastern world, chided fortune, and lamented with a sigh, that his advanced years rendered it impossible, that he should ever equal the glory of Philip's Son. You, like Trajan, may sometimes chide with Providence, because he has not placed circumstances under your control, which would give you an opportunity of signalizing yourself, among the champions of the earth. But be careful. Be not hasty to blame Providence for withholding any thing. First ascertain certainly, that the desired boon has been denied.

The characters of the great men we have mentioned, together with that of the immortal hero of Trefalgar, were peculiar. But nature did not entirely make them so. We would be on the safer side, to attribute it to accidental circumstances. Their characters were of their own moulding. Certain circumstances, if you choose thus to express yourself, presented themselves, which were best adapted to fostering, and maturing any particularly striking feature of the mind. And it was the nurturing *they themselves* gave, to which they were indebted for all their glory. Nature gave the materials, they *made use* of them. Equal materials she gave you, and bids you *use* them. If it be not a mingling of comparisons, which your rhetorics condemn, those feelings, those materials, or whatever else you may call them, were blooms in embryo, and were made to blossom in such undying glory, by the individuals *themselves*. In your own bosoms, you have the germs of equal greatness; and all that is requisite to render you equal to any who have lived before you, is your own attention to these opening buds. You must study, and cultivate them *yourselves;* or they will never be cultivated. Nature has given them you, to foster. In the fostering of them, she gives you present gratification, and the sure promise of future glory. To their neglect she has attached a penalty, of disgrace, ignominy, insignificance and contempt here, and misery, and unavailing woe hereafter. That germ is already opening of *itself*; and every determination, every habit you form, tends either to expand, or crush it. How very careful ought you then be, in the formation of *every* habit. The propriety of the more important ones, you will readily determine. But the great misfortune is, that there are "little things," which we are disposed to think of no importance, and are altogether harmless; but *they* often give a touch to that opening tender bud,—it withers then dies away, to be revived no more. Or if it escape a fatal touch; its growth may be retarded, and that greatly too, by what we may ignorantly suppose would feed, and foster, and hasten its opening to perfection. What those "little things" are; how that germ may be fostered; how your forming characters may be cast in a perfect mould, we shall be gratified to enquire in our next.

Yours respectfully, Q.

Statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

From the United States Catholic Almanac for the year 1834, we collect the following tabular view of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

	Churches.	*Clergy.*
1. Arch Diocese of Baltimore, comprehending Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia—*Bishop*, Most Rev. James Whitfield, D. D.	69	69
2. Philadelphia, comprehending Pennsylvania, Delaware, and new Jersey—*Bishop*, Right Rev. Henry Conwell, D. D. coadjutor, Bishop of Arath, in part, Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D.	65	44
3 New-York and East Jersey—*Bishop*, Right Rev. John Dubois, D. D.	20	27
4. Boston, comprehending New England—*Bishop*, Right Rev. Benedict J. Fenwick, D. D.	31	26
5. Charleston, S. C. comprehending North and South Carolina, and Georgia—*Bishop*, Right Rev. John England D. D.	14*	14
6. Mobile, comprehending Alabama and Florida—*Bishop*, Right Rev. Michael Porter, D. D.	10	11
7. New-Orleans, comprehending Louisiana and Mississippi—*Vacant.*	33	29
8. St. Louis, comprehending Missouri the western part of Illinois, and Arkansas Territory—*Bishop*, Right Rev. Joseph Rosati, D. D.	18	34
9. Bardstown, Ky., comprehending Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and the eastern part of Illinois—*Bishops*, Right Rev. Benedict J. Flaget, D. D., coadjutor, Bishop of Mauriscastro in part,—Right Rev. John David, D. D.	45	36
10. Cincinnati, comprehending Ohio—*Bishop*, Right Rev. John B. Purchell, D. D	16	19
11. Detroit, comprehending Michigan and North West Territory—*Bishop*, Right Rev. Frederick Rese, D. D.	13	18
Total,	334	327

Little more than 40 years have elapsed since the first See was created in the United States.

Besides the prelates above enumerated, there are now living two others who have been members of the American Hierarchy, viz: The Most Rev. John Cheverus, Archbishop of Bordeaux, in France, and formerly Bishop of Boston. The Rt. Rev. William L. Dubourg, Archbishop of Besanoon, and formerly bishop of New-Orleans.

The following is a list of the colleges, convents and Academies of the Roman Catholic Church.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Rev. Samuel Eccleston, president.

Georgetown College, D. C. Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, president.

Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburgh; Rev. F. J. Jamison, president.

The Athenæum, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. James J. Mallon, president.

St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., Rev. Geo. A. M. Elder, president.

St. Thomas' College, Bardstown, Ky.

St. Louis University, Missouri; Rev. P. I. Verhaegen, president.

St. Mary's Colleges, Barrens, Perry Co. Mo.; Rev. John Simon, president.

College of Spring Hill, Ala. under the direction of the Bishop of Mobile; Rev. John Bazin, president.

St. Mary's Seminary, Washington Co. Ky.

St. Rose, near Springfield, Washington Co. Ky.; Rev. G. Martin, superior, conveat of Dominicans.

St. Mary's Seminary, Barrens, Perry Co. Mo.; the very Rev. J. B. Thornatore, superior. This is the Diocesan Clerical Seminary. Young men desirous of embracing the ecclesiastical state are received, educated and maintained here gratuitously. The only compensation required of them is to teach such classes at the college attached to this institution as may suit their capacity.

Seminary of St. John the Baptist, Charleston, S. C. for ecclesiastical students, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Dr. England.

Seminary of St. James, near Cedarville, Brown County, Ohio, under the direction of the Rev. James Reid.

Seminary of St. John the Evangelist, Fredericktown, Md. under the direction of the Rt. Rev. John M'Elroy.

Academy for young gentlemen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, under the direction of the Rev. Jeremiah Vicily.

Academy for young gentlemen, South Thirteenth st. Philadelphia, under the direction of the Rev. John Hughes.

Seminary at Iberville, Louisiana.

Convents, Seminaries, &c. for young ladies.

Ladies Academy of the Visitation of the B. V. Mary, Georgetown, D. C. under the superintendence of the ladies who are members of a Religious order founded in 1610, by St. Francis of Sales, and first governed by St. Jane Francis Fremist de Chantal.

St. Joseph's Academy for young ladies, Emmitsburg, Md. founded in 1809, by the Sisters of Charity.

Ursuline community, Mount Benedict, Charlestown, Mass.

Female Academy of Nazareth, Bardstown, Ky. conducted by the sisters of charity.

Female Academy of Lorretto Co. Ky. under the direction of the sisters of Mary at the foot of the cross.

Monastery of St. Magdelen, at St. Ross's, Washington Co. Ky. under the direction of the nuns of St Dominick.

Convent of Holy Mary, a branch establishment from Loretta.

Convent of Gethsemane.

St. Clair's convent, Vincennes, Ind. conducted by the sisters of charity.

Convent of the Ladies of the sacred head of St. Louis, Mo.; Madame Duchesne, Superior.

Convent and female Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Head of St. Ferdinand. Here is the novicate of the Ladies of the Sacred Head; superior, Madame Tieffry.

Convent and Female Academy at St. Charles, Mo. conducted by ladies of the same religious order; superior, Madame Lucille Mathevon.

Convent and Female Academy of the sisters of Loretta, at Bethlehem, Perry Co. Mo. near St. Mary's Seminary.

Convent and Female Academy of the sisters of Loretto, at Frederickstown, Madison Co. Mo.

Convent of the Sisters of Loretto, at New Madrid, Mo. Here are three religious who conduct a day school and are preparing to receive boarders.

Carmelite Convent, Baltimore. The order of the Carmelites is one of the most ancient Religious communities of the church. They received their rule in the year 1209, from Albert, Patriarch, of Jerusalem. From Mount Carmel, the place of their institution, they soon spread themselves over different parts of Europe. The Carmelites fast eight months in the year, wear wollen clothing and sleep on straw beds. They never eat flesh except in case of sickness when the physician prescribes the use of it.

Carmelite Sisters Academy, Aisquish street, Baltimore.

Young Ladies French and English Academy, Charleston, S. C.

Sisters of our Lady of Mercy, Charleston, S. C.—12 in number—who have a school for young ladies under their care.

St. Mary's Seminary, Somerset, Ohio.

Convent and Academy of the Visitation at Mobile, Ala.

Young Ladies Academy at Grand Coteau Opelloussas, Louisiana, conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Head.

Convent and Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Head, at St. Michael, La.

School at Koskaskias, conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation.

St. Clair's Convent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Ursuline Convent, near New Orleans, La.

Female Academy at Detroit, Mich. conducted by the Sisters of St. Clair.

Female Indian Schools at St. Joseph's, Grand river, l'Arbre Croche and Green Bay, in the Diocese of Detroit.

*Here are a number of other stations in this Diocese which are visited occasionally by the Bishop or one of his clergymen.

Sabbath School Superintendents.

The expression of opinion of a number of the superintendents in Philadelphia, that the superintendent is "directly and mainly responsible" for the state of a school has already done much good. We know that some superintendents do not agree in the opinion, but the very agitation of the subject is calculated to do good by exciting attention and examination Perhaps the resolution should be stated that their responsibility exists in schools properly organized; for there are some whose regulations make the superintendent nothing more than a time piece, to make known the opening and closing of the school.

The principle of the superintendent's office we understand to be this. All bodies or societies, in order to accomplish the object for which they are associated, require some head, who shall be intrusted with the general direction of affairs. A nation must have a presiding officer; a state, a governor; a city, a mayor; a college, a principal. It must be so in all trades and pursuits. Apprentices require a master; sailors, a captain; laborers an overseer. It is, in fact the principle on which society is organized. It is the beautiful system by which mankind are held together in order and usefulness as one family. In all these cases the duty of responsibility is well understood. We look to the master-mechanic for the right execution of the work that is entrusted to him, although it is done by his apprentices. We look to the president of a college as responsible for the discipline and education of our sons. And in like manner does the natural sense of mankind regard every father responsible for the general character of his family. And so the minister of a church is commonly regarded as responsible for its general condition.

The kind and degree of responsibility in these cases are settled in common opinion and by common law. Men are supposed to be qualified for the stations they hold and the services they undertake to perform, and are held answerable for their neglect or failure. But it is not therefore pretended, that they are responsible for things which circumstances beyond their control make it impossible for them to do. A president of a college, or teacher of an academy, is not required by this principle to make a learned man of a dunce, and to be responsible for the ignorance of a boy who will not or cannot learn. The minister who does his whole duty faithfully is not to be charged with the impenitence of his obdurate hearers who reject his message and despise his warnings. "They shall die in their iniquity, but he has delivered his soul."

The superintendent of a Sunday school is appointed to be its principal. The very definition of the title, as given by the dictionaries, shows what its station is. He is "one who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction." He is the head, the controling and directing agent of the school; the teachers are his voluntary assistants.—They consent to his superintendence as the only means by which the system can be properly and orderly conducted in all its parts. They place themselves under his direction, and are answerable to him as the chosen head, for the faithful performance of their respective duties. Unless there is this understanding of the relation of the superintendent to the teachers, the Sunday school is inefficient, disorderly, and unprofitable.

If these views and illustrations are admitted, we think no one will refuse to acknowledge, that the superintendent, as the head and director of the whole, is "mainly and directly responsible" for the character of the school. What the nature of this responsibility is, we shall refer to hereafter, and shall notice some of the objections that may be made to the statements.—*S. S. Journal.*

From the New-York Observer.

Another Letter from China.

We are indebted to P. Perit, Esq. of this city, for permission to publish the following letter received by him a few days since, from the missionary Gutzlaff. We can scarcely yet realize the truth of the announcement which it confirms, that China, the whole of China, is open to the labors of christian missionaries. Surely this fact will rouse the christian world to most earnest prayer and energetic action.

Fokien Province, Toa tuy, Nov. 28, 1833.

My Dear Sir,—Sickness prevented me from writing you more fully from Canton. God has removed this burden. I breath the free air of my adopted native province, and am again strong.

Little did I think that so much interest would be felt in your land of liberty for such an insignificant person as I am. I shall now boldly go forth in the strength of the Lord. Though the work is gigantic, I trust upon an Almighty power, and upon a merciful Saviour, pursuaded that He will glorify his name.

To present you with a full view of the objects which alternately engage my attention, I divide them under three heads.

1st. The opening of an unshackled intercourse with this numerous nation.

You are aware that the maritime provinces, Kwantung, Fokien, Che-keang, Keang-soo, Pochele, Shantung, Laou-tung, and the islands of Formosa and Hainan, may henceforth be considered as accessible to the missionary and merchant, in spite of all fulminating imperial edicts and prohibitions. I have endeavored to give an outline of the coast, have described the principal emporiums and marked down the numerous islands. The free trade, which perhaps commences next year, will greatly contribute to consolidate those commercial relations which are at present in their infancy. I might long ago have established a permanent hospital in Che-keang if my attention was not too much divided and a constant locomotion necessary. But I shall not lose view of this important object, and humbly trust to carry it into effect by the grace of God.

Gan-hwuy, Hoo-kwang, Szachuen, Yunnan present still a wider field for christian enterprise. You are acquainted with the intended voyage upon the Yang-tsze-keang, a river not inferior to your Missouri and Mississippi, through the whole of Central China up to the frontiers of Burmah and Thibet. God will grant success to this undertaking, and the interior of this large empire will be thrown open. The time of national separation is past. God is sending his glorious gospel to the most distant nations, and surely the largest of all has a share in his unbounded love. Upon this conviction I have founded my operations, and though they may be difficult and meet with reverses, they will finally prove successful.

To facilitate free communication I sent last year a full representation to the Emperor, in which I proved from the classics, that a free intercourse with all the nations of the globe was recommended by the Chinese worthies of older times. Having in the course of this year not visited the northern provinces, I had not the opportunity of knowing the result. The local Mandarins are mostly in favor of this measure, and obey reluctantly the imperial orders, while the nations receive us with open arms. I have also written an address to the Chinese nation, which I am now distributing,

in which I treat the matter upon the principles of the Gospel. After having held frequent conversations on the subject with the highest officers of state, I feel confident, that our intercourse with China will be greatly extended, as soon as we seriously demand it and insist upon it.

2. Composition of tracts for distribution.

Others have done much in this good work, but for China itself, much remains to be done. I have written several large essays. Some are printed, others still in the press. If the Savior grants health and strength, I intend to publish sixteen different essays in a series. This will cause a great deal of expense, but the God whom I serve is rich. The distribution of tracts and bibles has been carried on very successfully. In no part of Asia, where I have been, *is there so great a demand, and so many myriads of readers.* Joining this with the preaching of the gospel, I trust in God, that even by these feeble efforts some good may come for China.

3. Treatises upon useful science.

The Chinese periodical, which will be carried on, is a small beginning. Upon the request of a gentleman I have also written an essay upon political economy, and hope to extend the sphere considerably as soon as I return to Canton. I am preparing Chinese types for the purpose, a very expensive work. To ensure the wide circulation throughout the Chinese empire of both scientific and religious works, I am now engaging a Chinese bookseller, who has very large dealings, and wish to make him in the scientific department my publisher. There is an immense field for literary exertions. I humbly hope that science allied with the glorious gospel will have some share in emancipating China from bigotry.

4. Medical practice.

This has always been combined with the preaching of the gospel and the distribution of tracts. Often I have been almost suffocated by the crowds of applicants, but I care very little for hard labor, if God is glorified, and the wants of my fellow-creatures relieved.

There are minor points which equally deserve attention, but I have already wearied you with a long letter. Suffice it to say, that as long as the Almighty sustains me, poor sinner, my days will be devoted to the welfare of China.

A citizen of the world, and adopted by the celestial empire, I rove with unbounded liberty. For these five years I have lived upon the divine bounty, and have never wanted any thing. Though I foresee that the prosecution of the great work will require immense sums, I leave that with him who says, "That the gold and the silver is mine." All the noble friends in America and England, who wish to unite to this purpose, may rest assured that their assistance will be highly welcome and indispensably necessary. You will receive succinct accounts of the operations, and a comprehensive view of the sphere of labors. I wish sincerely that my name may be forgotten, being only an humble instrument unworthy the great trust and inadequate to the task. Some statements in the American papers about me were rather incorrect, I should wish that the work and not the persons engaged in it, might draw attention.

Thanks to the noble unknown friends who sustain me by their prayers. I hope to see the fruits of them to-morrow, when I intend to visit my parishioners* in this district, without doubt the most degraded in the large parish. How happy are you in your blessed country, when compared with these wretches, whose life and death is absolute misery. Nevertheless they consider themselves the only enlightened nation upon the earth, aiming at transforming the world. You would be amused with hearing them talk about the transforming influence of the celestial empire, which rules over all the seas and keeps all nations—the Americans included—in subjection. As I am not equally puffed up, I am viewed as a forlorn child inflicted with barbarism—in a truly pitiful state.

Present my kindest regards to all the friends who love the Lord, and feel interest in the great cause, and pray for, dear Sir, your obliged servant,

CHAS. GÜTZLAFF.

*Mr. C. considers all the Chinese as his parishioners.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Rev. Mr. Reed, of London, said at the Tract Anniversary in Boston,

I once knew a youth that had been piously educated, who left his father's roof at the age of sixteen, to reside in a great metropolis, where he was surrounded with numerous temptations. He had learned the way to the theatre. One of Dr. Watts' little tracts was put into his hands: he read it, and was convinced of his error. That boy, who became a preacher of the gospel, is the speaker who has now the honour to address you.

From the Lutheran Observer.

Interesting Correspondence.

We publish below a communication from the officers of the Maryland State Bible Society, to the lady of the late Hon. Wm. Wirt their former President, enclosing a memorial of their affectionate regard for his memory, with the letter of Mrs. Wirt in answer. This reply breathes a spirit which the consolations of true religion can alone afford, and we are sure will be perused with interest by all our readers who love the truths which it inculcates. The correspondence possesses an additional inducement for its publication from the fact which it establishes, that men of the highest intellectual attainments and whose time and talents are devoted to their country's service, are sometimes ready to enlist in the cause of God, and become his zealous and devoted servants. Would that more of our great men who have the talents and opportunity would also practically experience the 'luxury of doing good' by promoting the cause of religion and become as extensively useful as the highly gifted gentleman so respectfully noticed in the memorial.

Baltimore, May 12th, 1834.

To MRS. WILLIAM WIRT.

Madam:—The subscribers have been charged on behalf of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Bible Society, with the duty of transmitting to you the enclosed memorial of their late highly respected President. We are sensible that latterly it has become much a matter of form for all institutions to pay respectful notice to the memory of any of their deceased officers, but in the present instance we beg you to be assured that it is not mere formality which has induced the Board of the Maryland Bible Society to record this memento of their affectionate regard for their christian friend and fellow laborer in the Lord's vineyard.—Warmly attached to our deceased President, we ask the privilege of commingling in a small degree our feelings with your own and to sympathize in the bereavement with which an all wise Providence has been pleased to afflict you, and we have only to add on behalf of those whom we represent on this occasion our sincere prayers, that he may be pleased specially to bless you and your family and verify his own gracious promise to be a father and a friend to the widow and the fatherless.

With much respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

RICH. B. MAGRUDER,
Vice Pres. Md. Bible Society.
WM. GWYNN JONES, Cor. Secretary.

To Messrs. R. B. Magruder and W. G. Jones,
Vice President and Cor. Secretary
Md. St. Bible Society:

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me though it has been deferred longer than my feelings prompted, to thank you, and the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Bible Society for the very kind letter received from you since my arrival here—and for the admirable memorial which it enclosed, of respect and affection for the memory of your late President.

No consolation, not immediately emanating from a heavenly source, has such power to sooth the anguish of bereavement like this, as the spontaneous offering of veneration and love for the departed, and of sympathy for the survivors. It makes us feel that he who has left us, did not live in vain—that his labor of love among his fellow men was so applied as to produce fruits that will be perennial and imperishable—and it gives a strong hope that he is now enjoying the reward promised by the Lord of the Harvest to those who are fellow-workers together with him on earth.

It was often a subject of regret with my beloved husband, that he could not more entirely devote the talents entrusted to him to the cause of the Redeemer—yet, whenever it was in his power, in any way to promote this object so near and dear to his heart, it was done with all his heart and soul—and we believe that God accepteth the *willing mind*, where the profession in which one is *called*, and which the apostle charges us not to forsake—or other circumstances put it out of our power to render the homage of *all* the time and talents to this sole object.

Our God is pleased to accomplish his pledged promise of turning the whole earth to himself, by the agency of his Servants, in subordination to the influences of his Holy spirit—yet is he perfectly independent of these his honored instruments—he taketh away one and raiseth up another, and we are dumb before his presence,—it is the Lord, let him do as seemeth good to himself. To us it seemed that our departed friend was in the full tide of usefulness, and that his removal would be a loss long to be felt and deplored, and not easily supplied in the vineyard of the Lord. But He will not suffer his own work to languish—other disciples will be called to his service and the church will yet number in her ranks many of the great and learned of the earth.

Your society has for its object, obedience to the first and highest command of Christ, the diffusion of the knowledge of himself and his salvation throughout every region of the Globe.—May you go on prospering with double ratio! and may every member of your society be animated with fresh ardor—seeing that the time is indeed short, that the night is far spent, and the day nigh at hand, when you, too, shall be summoned to render an account of your stewardship. That it may be rendered with joy, that the crown of immortal splendor may be placed on your brows, and that you may meet, on the right hand of our common Saviour, the loved friend whose loss we now mourn, is, Gentlemen, the fervent prayer of her who with gratitude for your delicate attention and kindness, and the highest respect and esteem remains Your friend and well wisher,

E. W. WIRT.

Richmond, (Va.) June 3, 1834.

MORMONS.—These deluded people after their expulsion from Jackson county, in this state, took up their residence temporarily in Clay county, on the opposite side of the Missouri River. They have, it is said, this summer made known their intention to return to their former location. Letters have been received from individuals in Ohio, by the Postmaster at Independence, giving information that parties were preparing in that state to go to the assistance of their brethren in Missouri and take possession of the "Promised Land." The Illinois Patriot states that a band consisting of about two hundred and fifty men and four women have passed through Jacksonville, who are supposed to be a part of the promised reinforcement. The same party have since crossed the Mississippi at Louisiana. We have also seen in a New York paper a notice of a circular sent forth by General JOE SMITH, requiring the aid of the faithful to expel the Infidels from the "Holy Land." We unite with the Editor of the last named paper in hoping that there will be found enough of good sense on the part of the people, and of official firmness on the part of the state authorities in Missouri, to prevent the shedding of blood. These people should be treated as insane men, and not killed, but by superior force prevented from doing injury. They have rights in common with all other citizens, which ought in justice to be awarded them.—*St. Louis Observer.*

For the Western Luminary.

The Moral Character of the Black Population.

The want of moral and religious instruction and knowledge, produces among the black population, its natural fruits—the universal prevalence of vice, and A TOTAL WANT OF MORAL CHARACTER. When I say the black population have no moral character, I utter it not as matter of reproach to them. I chime not in with that brutal depreciation of the negro character, which is frequently indulged in. I state it only as a matter of fact. Who are responsible for *the fact*, let impartiality decide. I must premise that there are exceptions to the sketch of the moral character of this people, which I shall give—exceptions which demonstrate the native goodness of the negro character, and redeem it from the stigma of universal depravity, which their servile condition, and the neglect of their religious instruction—has brought upon them. There are among them instances of native honesty and faithfulness, and an affectionate attachment to the persons and interests of their masters, which command admiration—and exhibit the highest degree of sublimity of which human character and action are susceptible. For what can be more sublime in human conduct than a patient submission under the deprivation of the most precious of all human rights—nay more, the practice not only of simple honesty—but the manifestation of that warmth and ardency of affection so often exhibited by the negroes towards their masters? This virtue is common when they have kind masters. There also are many instances of faithfulness and chastity among married females, so long as the interest of their owners permits them to live with their husbands. I must also premise, that I hold the whites TOTALLY RESPONSIBLE for the moral condition of the black population;—I believe impartial heaven will do the same.

What then are the vices which prevail among this population, which render them a curse to the whites, a mass of moral putridity, offensive to heaven—and for which we are so fearly responsible? I loathe to go over the disgraceful catalogue. The almost universal existence of dishonesty and thievishness—lying—drunkenness—indolence and unfaithfulness—a degraded tone of moral feeling in general, and want of regard for character—and lastly, general licentiousness among both males and females. Pope's degrading and mendacious imputation on the female sex is here literally true, "THEY HAVE NO CHARACTER AT ALL." Let us examine this catalogue separately. *Dishonesty and thievishness.* It is well known that an honest negro is a *rara avis in terris.* The first inquiry made by the purchaser and hirer is—is he or she honest? Not an article of value can be left open to their access. This is a subject of universal complaint. Every mistress of a family can bear witness to its truth, being perpetually annoyed by the depredations of domestic servants. So universal is a sense of their destitution of common honesty, that no sensible man would trust articles of value to the care of the blacks an hour, a portion of which could be taken without being missed. *Lying.* But slight dependanche can be placed upon the word of a black in any matter of importance—and especially if self-interested. So sensible are our laws of this, that an oath is never administerested, when they are called up as witnesses—but reliance for the truth of their testimony is placed wholly on fear of corporal punishment. *Drunkenness.* There are but few black males who will not drink to excess if oppportunity occurs, and many females are likewise guilty of this beastly vice. The habit is however much restrained by the want of means of indulgence. There are however in every village, grocers and even MERCHANTS, who for the sake of a few pitiful pence, afford those means to a considerable extent, and it is not unfrequent to see on the *Sabbath day*, intoxicated blacks reeling through our village streets. *A general degradation in the tone of moral feeling—and a want of regard for character.* It must be acknowledged that slavery is itself calculated to produce these effects;—but much might be done, by suitable and early instruction, to ameliorate the slave character, and prevent that total prostration of moral feeling and want of self-respect which is characteristic of this population—so that *negro* is but another name for degradation. When a human being has lost self-respect, he has lost all virtue and character. All nobleness and erection of character and action are gone. The erect stature of the spirit of man, becomes a grovelling reptile, which crawls in the dust. His eye is no longer directed in an elevated look, and he loses the attributes of humanity. This degradation of moral feeling and principle is perhaps the parent source of the rest of the vices of the negro. And remember ☞*It is created in his bosom by the nature of the treatment he receives from the whites.* We treat him as a degraded being;—we do not rebuke nor correct his vices, except when they interfere with our interest;—our manner of intercourse is calculated to depress the growth of virtuous self-respect in his bosom. He hears constantly the appellation of *negro*, from lisping infancy to faltering age, repeated as a term of reproach and degradation, till the last spark of elevated feeling and humanity is extinguished, and the light of virtuous sentiment for ever set. And lastly—licentiousness, almost universal, prevails among both males and females. The cruel and disgraceful, and inhuman practice of severing, according to the interest or convenience of the master, the marriage contract, contributes greatly to produce this corruption among the black population, and they can never be generally reformed, until it becomes as it ought, as disgraceful to a master to separate *man* and *wife*, as to be engaged in the slave trade to Africa. Yet much might be done as it is, to purify the negro character in this respect. If females were taught by their mistresses to have regard for the purity of their characters;—if a violation of virtue and chastity brought down a loss of esteem in the eye of their *betters*, much would be done to elevate the character of the female blacks. The subject is now plainly before us; the moral and religious ignorance, and the moral character of the black population, are now seen. Shall any thing be done to ameliorate their religious condition, or shall things remain as they are, and we continue to spend our efforts and prayers and anxieties only for the heathen that are abroad? But take care that we be not guilty of the folly of pulling the mote out of our neighbor's eye, while we see not the beam that is in our own eye.

C.

For the Western Luminary.

It isn't Polite.

MR. EDITOR,—I don't pretend to be a teacher of "POLITE LITERATURE,"!! for I was raised in the back woods, and have been sojourning for a spell, in "the far off West," beyond the great mother of waters. But having had occasion to pass through the beautiful city of the West, during the FAIR FORTUNE-TELLING, RACES, I observed several things, which I thought right curious. And when I saw them, I could not help thinking, "That an't the way they do things where I came from." But I would not, on that account, proscribe your city for want of politeness. For what is common decorum in one place, is prudery in another, and clownishness in a third. The *Cortesia* of Madrid, the *Politesse* of the French Capitol, and the good breeding of Lexington, differ in many things very widely; and yet, in their proper latitude, those things could not be condemned by the most fastidious. Circumstances alter cases. Some persons, and places, are privileged above others. For example; a rich man's son may be a rake, may get drunk, and curse, and swear, and lie; but he is easily admitted to the more *reputed* polished circles. While a poor young man, who has no bank, but his workshop; and no friend, but his trade, let him possess never so much morality, and virtue, is entirely excluded from such society. And while the accomplished Miss ——, promenades with the rake, she is insulted, if a son of poverty, however virtuous, presumes to address her ladyship. From similar circumstances, I thought perhaps the *Elite* of your city were privileged characters. What gave them that privilege, I could not conjecture. I thought once, that it might have been because you had a Mayor, and a Rail Road commencing at the market-house. You must excuse me for thinking so; for I had never seen a Rail Road, or a Mayor either; and hardly a market-house. I thought it not without precedent at least, I mean precedent in principle, that the being bred in a city, conferred numerous privileges over one raised near a cabbage garden, or a pumpkin patch. For you recollect that in the age of the Cæsars, it was "*scelus verberari,*" according to the Semprorian law. And if a man stole a pig, the authorities dare not take him to the whipping post, if he exclaimed with truth, "*Civis Romanus sum.*" The fact of his having been born in a *Municipium*, i. e. being a Roman citizen, exempted his *dorcum*, from the dozen and one salutes of the three tailed cat. So rather than run the risk of being premature in making charges, I thought I would just tell you what "Is'nt Polite" in the woods where I was born and bred.

It is not polite,

To gaze decent people out of countenance in church.

To speak, when you are not spoken to.

To gape in at people's windows.

To stare folks in the face.

To be frequently looking backward, when walking the street.

To tell tales out of school.

To go to sleep in church.

To visit on the Sabbath day.

To take an "airing" on Sunday afternoon, in carriages, &c.

To forget to pay your debts.

To mind every body's business but your own.

To make a promise, and not perform it.

To spread a bad report, true or false.

To leave your own church and minister, to hear a "stranger" preach.

To blame any one on mere hearsay.

To pretend to more than you are.

To talk about rich kinsfolks, when out of 146, only two are of any account. And it *would* be considered impolite, to read these items, and finding oneself guilty, to get mad at

Q.

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1834.

☞ Several subjects intended to be noticed under our editorial head this week are unavoidably deferred.

The communication of the Rev. Samuel K. Sneed shall appear in our next. "C." and "Q." are requested to continue their favors. If it would minister to their encouragement we might state, that their communications are extensively copied into the papers with which we exchange.

We would suggest to our clerical and lay brethren, whether many pens are not suffered to lie idle, which might be efficiently wielded in promoting the cause of truth and human improvement. *Verbum sat.* At least we hope so.

DEATH OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.—It will be perceived by referring to our foreign intelligence, that this distinguished and deservedly esteemed friend of liberty died at Paris. on the 20th of May. His memory will be revered wherever freedom has a dwelling place.

THE WEATHER.—Since our earliest recollection, we have heard a set of alarmists every season uttering lugubrious predictions about the failure of crops, the prevalence of disease, &c. With such it is always too dry or too wet,—and hence a famine is apprehended;—or it is too cold or too hot,—or there is a prospect of a very plentiful crop of fruit,—and hence they predict the general prevalence of disease. There is an unfortunate class of mankind who, paradoxical as it may seem, must be unhappy about *something*, in order to enjoy any happiness at all. And we suppose it is just as well for them to make the anticipation of famine and disease subserve to the promotion of their happiness as any thing else. These prognosticators of evil have had an unusally favorable opportunity this season for the exercise of their powers and the indulgence of their favorite propensity. It is well for the world that they are generally false prophets; for were it not so, the whole human family would long since have been destroyed. But we do not design to inflict an essay on our readers.

The present season has been unusually dry; though we learn from several farmers from different neighborhoods, that their crops are as good as usual. During the last week we had some of the hottest weather we have experienced in this latitude for several years. Our thermometer, (Farenheit's) exposed to the free circulation of the air, in the shade, reached as high as 88; 4 degrees warmer than it has been this season before; and eight degrees warmer than it was last year or the year preceding. On Saturday and Sabbath last we were visited with a refreshing rain, which has gladdened the heart of the husbandman and invested nature with a thousand new charms.

FIRE.—On Friday night last, between eight and nine o'clock, the bagging factory and rope walk of Mr. John McCauley, in the vicinity of this city, was nearly destroyed by fire. The fire originated by accident. The property was partly insured.

At the late anniversary of the London Sunday-School Union, it is estimated that near *four thousand* individuals were present. The meeting is described as having been unusually impressive. The truly benevolent in every land will rightly appreciate the character of this noble institution.

Temperance Items.

"The American Temperance Almanac for 1835," lies on our table. It contains considerably more matter than the last, and is furnished at the same price. The articles are judiciously selected, and we presume the astronomical calculations are as accurate as those of any other almanac. It furnishes an admirable tract for distribution; and we should be glad if it could obtain a place in every family in our widely extended country.

It is stated that a bill will be reported to Congress before its adjournment, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to take steps for the further suppression of intemperance in the U. S. Navy.

Commodore Rogers never to his knowledge tasted ardent spirit—Commodore Chauncey has not in the last thirty years—Commodore Morris not for many years—and the Secretary of War has never tasted the poison.

The county of Liberty in Georgia, (a most appropriate name) with a population of 7,351, has not within it a single vender of ardent spirits. According to the creed of some, the liberty of the unfortunate citizens of this county are in imminent peril—being shut out almost entirely from the unrestrained use of *the poison!* Some of our readers, however, will perhaps think their freedom is thereby more perfect and fully secured,—and that they are in less danger of being brought under a bondage tenfold worse than Egyptian.

A lady at Exeter, New York, has procured the signature of 103 persons to the pledge of total abstinence;—two ladies in Albany, obtained in one month, 75 names in a single ward.

At a protracted meeting recently held in the state of New-York. 130 persons enrolled their names as members of the Temperance Society.

The Alleghaney County N. Y. Temperance Society reports fifty-one drunkards reclaimed.

The Young Men of Courtland County, N. Y. have recently formed a County Temperance Society on the principle of total abstinence from *all that intoxicates.* This is doubtless the only consistent ground. And we hesitate not to say that the great majority of our societies will occupy it in a short time.

The Fort Howard Temperance Society, at Green Bay, was re-organized in March last, on new principles. The officers found, that while they continued to indulge in their wine, their exhortations to the soldiery to abstain from brandy and rum were treated as a mockery. "They have found" says a writer who gives the account, "that a wine and beer drinking Temperance Society is nothing better than a contrivance to excuse vice in one form and approbate it in another: and that a single voyage of an officer's decanter or demijohn to the sutler's shop to be filled with wine, and back again to supply the glasses on the mess-table, has been more than sufficient to countervail the exhortations of a year." Did they not act like consistent, sincere friends of the cause, in giving up their favorite beverage, and re organizing their society on the principle of the improved pledge!

In the Michigan Territory we find the same high, consistent ground is taken. Their annual meeting was held in Feb. last. This society is very large and respectable. Among the resolutions adopted we notice the following:

"*Resolved*, That young men be recommended to form Temperance Societies in every village and town in the Territory; and that the grand principle of each society, be, *total abstinence from the use of any intoxicating drinks.*

"*Resolved*, That we consider it the duty of each member of every temperance society to use his influence to secure the enforcement of the existing laws retative to the sale of liquor to Indians."

Great Britain—Church and State.

The dissenters in England are rallying their forces and embodying all their strength for the great struggle they are anticipating. They appear determined to be satisfied with nothing less than what they conceive to be their rights. That their notions in this matter are by no means arrogant or unreasonable; that they claim nothing more than any equitable government should feel a cheerful disposition to concede, nothing more than sheer justice demands, must be obvious, we think, to every American citizen, at least, who will acquaint himself with the subject. In a late number of our paper we made some remarks respecting the condition of the Jews in the British empire; but the truth is, this numerous and highly respectable portion of the British community are denied privileges and immunities which are granted even to that grossly injured people. They have continued to endure this ungenerous and unjust oppression, with Christian forbearance, in the hope that there was sufficient magnanimity in the British nation to incline them to redress their grievances, and restore to them their violated rights. But as they see clearly there is nothing to be hoped for in this way, they feel that forbearance is no longer a virtue; and rising in the majesty of their virtuous indignation, they now demand that as a right, which the British Parliament has not had the sense of justice and magnanimity of feeling to grant as a boon, in answer to their repeated supplications and entreaties. And as in the case of the American colonies, we doubt not the overgrown British aristocracy will be convinced, when it is too late, that it would have been better policy—to say nothing of justice or magnanimity—to grant the prayers of these petitioners for the common rights of humanity, than to endure the mortification of having them wrested from them by force. That this latter will be the inevitable result in the case of the English Dissenters, as it was in our own case, there is now hardly room left for a doubt.

As a last resort, a very large and respectable public meeting of the Dissenters has recently been held in London, to petition Parliament for the separation of Church and State. One clergyman from each dissenting denomination was deputed to attend this meeting. They all attended, and participated in the discussion. These movements appear to have caused considerable consternation among the Tory party in Parliament. Lord Brougham has taken the front rank in the Government party, and is using all his gigantic powers to insure the Dissenters a triumphant overthrow. The power the Dissenters are able to control, both physical and intellectual, will doubtless make the struggle a tremendous one. The spirit of liberty, however, has become too dominant and all-pervading a feeling, even in Great Britain, to give us any fear as to the final result.

Education in England.

The increasing desire which continues to be manifested throughout Great Britain to extend the benefits of education to the poorer classes is truly praiseworthy. Parliament has heretofore made large grants of money to promote this grand object, and we perceive by the latest accounts, that the British House of Commons have made a late grant of near a hundred thousand dollars for the same desirable end. It is stated, that through the means afforded by the government, aided by the efforts of private individuals, permanent means of instruction have been provided for upwards of *thirty thousand* children.

It is cheering to the philanthropist to see the sentiment becoming prevalent among the leading statesmen in all parts of the civilized world, that the wisest and most judicious expenditure of the public treasure is in affording facilities for the general diffusion of knowledge. It is a sentiment worthy of the onlightened age in which we live; worthy of the genius and spirit of the pure principles of Protestant christianity. How does this spirit, so liberal and expansive, comport with the dogmas of the Romish Hierarchy?

REVIVAL IN SHELBY COUNTY, KY.—The following, under date of June 28, is copied from "The Advocate," a political paper published at Shelbyville.

An uncommon degree of excitement upon the subject of religion, has prevailed throughout our town and county for some weeks past, nor do we recollect of having ever witnessed a revival that gave more satisfactory evidence of the "Divine Agency." The members of the different churches appeared to have divested themselves of every sectarian feeling, and with hearts warmed into enthusiasm by the importance of the subject upon which they were engaged, made one united and long continued effort for the salvation of sinners; their efforts were rewarded with the conversion of several hundred persons, who have since attached themselves to the different churches.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, enclosing the subscription price of the Luminary. Dated Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. Carolina, June 11th, 1834.

"Our infant Seminary is flourishing. We have now three able professors, Drs. Goulding and Leland, and Professor Howe. Our number of students is now 22. This is the fourth year of its existence. The first class finished their course last December, and already two of them have left us, and gone on foreign missions. Mr. Wilson to W. Africa, and Mr. Merrick to the Mohamedans of Persia. We have the Missionary Spirit amongst us, and how many of our present number will go to the heathen, I do not know exactly, but probably several. Some are looking towards the western wilds of our country, and we wish more information respecting the moral condition of this portion of God's vineyard. For this purpose I send for your Luminary."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated "*Millersburg, Ripley Co., Ia. June 25th, 1834.*

"DEAR BROTHER—Probably you would like to hear something respecting the Temperance cause in this region. There was a meeting called not long since on the subject of Temperance, at which there was a Constitution drawn up and handed round for signatures; to which there were about thirty names taken. After which we severally read some valuable pieces from your paper; to which there was no reply from he topponents of the cause. We shall meet on the 17th day of next month to organize, at which time we expect to give the proceedings to the public, probably through the medium of your valuable paper."

Mississippi State Temperance Society.

CLINTON, April 28, 1834.

The Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Temperance Society met, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Peter Donan.

Col. A. B. Shelby was nominated chairman of the meeting, and James Burke secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That it be the duty of the secretary to correspond with the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., formerly agent of the Kentucky State Temperance Society, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of securing his services for the space of four or six months, as agent of the Mississippi State Temperance Society: and that the Secretary be authorized to give to Dr. Blackburn the most positive assurance of being employed, in case of his acceptance, for the length of time contemplated in this resolution.

Resolved, That Rev. Messrs. O. Shattock, of the Methodist church, L. Compere, of the Baptist church, and Benjamin Chase of the Presbyterian church, be, and they are hereby, respectfully invited to act as voluntary agents of the Mississippi State Temperance Society, in their respective vicinities, as other duties will permit, between the present time and the next annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, which takes place at Jackson on the second Monday in December, and report their proceedings at that meeting.

Resolved, That the next regular meeting of the committee be held in Clinton on the fourth Monday (26th day) of July, at 11 o'clock, forenoon; and that the Rev. Messrs. Zebulon Butler, and S. S. Lattimore, and the Hon. J. R. Nicholson, be respectfully requested to deliver addresses to the public on the subject of temperance, on that occasion.

The committee then adjourned.

JAMES BURKE, Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

SENATE. *Saturday, June* 14.—The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of states for interest on advances to the United States during the last war, after debate, was, on motion of Mr. PRESTON, recommitted to the Committee which reported it, with instructions so to amend it, as to establish the rate of interest at 5 per cent, per annum, by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 25, nays 19.

Monday, June 16.—The Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions granting pay and mileage to Mr. *Potter*, of Rhode Island, competitor for the seat of Mr. *Robbins*, and were engaged on that subject during the main part of the day. It was finally referred to the committees on the Judiciary.

Tuesday, June 17.—The Senate passed the bills—regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins—Providing for the re-appropriation of an unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of Georgia military claims for the year 1792, 1793, and 1794—making additional appropriations for the armory at Harper's Ferry for 1834—and a joint resolution, providing for the distribution of the returns of the last census.

Wednesday, June 18.—There was a highly interesting debate in the Senate, on the question of taking up the appropriation Bill, in which Messrs. *Preston*, *Webster*, *Forsyth*, *Clay* and *Grundy*, participated. The motion to postpone the bill was finally withdrawn; when the Senate took up the bill, and proceeded to consider the amendments thereto reported by the committee on Finance. Some of these amendments were concurred in, and others were pending when the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 19.—The bill to provide for the indemnification of American citizens, who suffered by French spoliations, was postponed until the next session. The amendments proposed by the Committee of Finance, to the General Appropriation Bill, were agreed to, and some others moved in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—*Friday, June* 13.—The resolution of Mr. J. Q. ADAMS for an enquiry into the amount of stock held by the Presidents, Cashiers, Lawyers, &c. of the State Banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for the custody of the public treasure, with the amendment proposed by Mr. POLK, proposing to extend the enquiry to the Bank of the United States, coming up as the unfinished business, a debate arose, which was continued until the expiration of the hour for morning business. The joint resolutions from the Senate, (known as Mr. Clay's resolutions,) came up in their order; and, on the motion of Mr. POLK, they were severally laid on the table by the following vote: 1st resolution declaring the Secretary's reasons for the removal of the deposites insufficient, by yeas 114, nays 101—2d resolution, restoring the deposites to the U. S. Bank after the 1st of July, by yeas 118, nays 98. The House passed a bill to revive the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Saturday, June 14.—Mr. MCKIM, of Maryland, asked the consent of the House, (which, however, was not granted, the House being about equally divided,) to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, to authorize the issuing of *fifteen millions of Dollars in Treasury notes*, bearing an interest of five per cent, per year, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, to be appointed by law for that purpose, *to be loaned out* by said commissioners to such individuals of the several states, *who may apply for a loan*, as can give full and satisfactory security for the reimbursement of the same, on the 1st day of July, 1836. The remainder of the day was occupied with the appropriation bills.

Monday, June 16.—The morning was employed in debate upon memorials, &c. after which the House took up the remaining appropriation bills. The bill from the Senate, making appropriations for the continuance and repair of the Cumberland Road, came up first, when Mr. POLK moved to reduce the amount of the proposed appropriation, which was rejected by a vote of 92 to 91. Other propositions for amendments were pending when the House adjourned.

Tuesday, June 17.—Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, made an effort but without success, to bring forward, in the order of business, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of Public Lands Mr. JONES, of Georgia, endeavored to obtain leave of the House to lay on the table a joint resolution prescribing the mode of hereafter making contracts for carrying the mails and forbidding discretionary allowances; but the House refused to suspend its rules to allow the motion to be laid on the table. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the repair of the Cumberland Road, and the discussion of that bill was resumed with unabated zeal. In the end, the bill was amended by reducing the amount appropriated to $300,000; in which form it was read a third time, PASSED, and returned to the Senate.

Wednesday, June 18.—The amendments of the Senate to the bill regulating the value of foreign silver coins within the United States, were concurred in. So that the bill only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

Thursday, June 19.—The Territorial Bills were read a third time and passed. Mr. POLK gave notice that he should to-day move for the consideration of his bill for regulating the deposite of the public money in the local banks. The bill making additional appropriations for harbors, &c. was laid on the table.—*Maysville Eagle.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 23d of May.

They bring the melancholy intelligence of the death of General Lafayette, at his house in Paris, on Tuesday the 20th of May, at 5 o'clock in the morning. He was in the 77th year of his age, having been born on the 1st of Sept. 1757. He retained the entire possession of his mental faculties till the last hour of his life.

The news of the reconciliation of all parties in Portugal, and of the departure of Don Carlos for England, &c. turns out to be a stock exchange hoax. The latest news, however, is highly favorable to Don Pedro. The Duke of Terceira entered Coimbra on the 8th of May, and on the same day Admiral Napier effected a landing at Figueiras, the Miguelite garrison of 550 men deserting it at dawn of day. The Queen's government had been proclaimed at Alveiro and all along the coast.

The civil war in the north of Spain is assuming a most sanguinary character, each party shooting their prisoners.

Accounts from Paris and Dresden speak of an extended conspiracy, the object of which was the simultaneous assassination on the 4th of May of all the sovereigns of Germany. The Emperor of Russia seems also to have been on the proscribed list. Many Swiss and others had been arrested in Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

The French Chamber of Deputes on the 16th, rejected the bill granting 1,000,000 francs to the Minister of the Interior, to be distributed among the innocent sufferers by the troubles at Lyons. For the bill, 109; against it, 189, (great sensation.)

Mr. Tennyson's bill, to shorten the duration of Parliaments to *three* years instead of seven, was lost in the House of Commons, May 15th, by a vote of 187 to 237. Majority against the bill, 50.

On the same evening in the House of Lords, Lord Winford's bill for a better observance of the Sabbath, was ordered to a second reading by a majority of three votes. There is a bill on the same subject in the House of Commons, which is considered much more judicious, as well as more likely to succeed.

The Pacha of Egypt has not abandoned the idea of establishing a rail road across the Isthmus of Suez, and to insure the overflowing of the Nile, he is about establishing locks at the commencement or apex of the Delta.

The missionary, Joseph Wolff, has arrived at Malta from India. In a letter dated April 29th, he says—"I am going to publish my journals, and then set out for Abyssinia, and Timbuctoo, Cape of Good Hope, Largu Rankpoor, Calcutta, America, Kamptschatka, Moscow, Berlin, Malta, and then to England."—*N. Y. Observer.*

FRANCE.

The melancholy affair at Toulon.

An officer of the frigate United States, in a letter to the editors of the Journal of Commerce, gives the following particulars of the melancholy accident at Toulon on the 1st of May.

It was the birth-day of the King; and salutes were fired at 12 o'clock, in honor of the day, by the Constellation and the United States, as well as the whole of the French squadron, consisting of some eighteen or twenty vessels, ships of the line and frigates. On our arrival we had fired two salutes—one to the civil authorities of the place, and the other to the Admiral's flag; but these were, each, of fifteen guns only, while the royal salute is twenty-one. In preparing for the former, seventeen guns had been *unsholted*—that is, the balls carried in them at sea withdrawn by the gunner of the ship, but yesterday, forgetting with unpardonable negligence, the day after, having been ordered to fire twenty-four guns for the occasion, he reported the battery in readiness to the officer of the deck; and three guns, with balls in them, were unfortunately discharged.

The moment the eighteenth gun was fired, the lieutenant in command, said to the gunner, "There was shot in that gun!" but he replied "No sir, there was not;" in the next he did not distinguish the difference in the concussion—but on the third, dropped the trumpet, in the conviction that a ball had been sent from it, and the salute remained unfinished.

The most noble ship in the French Navy, the "Suffrain," is moored at no great distance from us; and while a ball, in an opposite direction, struck a fort without injury to any one, another unhappily passed through this ship of the Line, killing one man on the spot, injuring a second so severely that he died in short time afterwards, and inflicting dreadful wounds on four others.

Every explanation was immediately made to the commander of the Suffrain, and to the Admiral and Prefect of Toulon, and a subscription of five thousand francs at once raised, on board the United States and Constellation, for the individuals and the families to whom the accident proved so disastrous: still it has filled us with regret and melancholy, and will entirely preclude any further enjoyment in the port.

Captain Ballard, who was absent, was greatly distressed by the inteligence, and immediately despatched the following letter to the Baron Freycinct, Admiral of the Fleet and Maritime Prefect of Toulon.

"Sir—It was with the most profound sorrow, that I learned, on my arrival from Marseilles, a few moments since, the melancholy accident which attended the salute of the United States, this morning, in honor of the day.

It is impossible to express what I feel on the occasion—to realize it, dear sir, you must place yourself, for a moment, in my situation; and I pray you, in so doing, to accept the strong assurance I confidently give, of the deep regret that penetrates the heart of every officer and seaman of the two American ships at Toulon, on this subject.

The gunner, whose negligence gave origin to the sad disaster, has the reputation of being a good officer and an amiable man; but has been a short time only in his present situation. I have placed him under arrest, and shall bring him before a Court Martial the moment I fall in with the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron of the United States, in this sea.

In evidence of the kind feeling and deep sympathy in this event, of those under my command, five thousand francs have been put by them into my hands, with the request that I would place the same immediately at your disposal for the benefit of the families of those who may have suffered from the accident.

Allow me, dear sir, to beg of you the favor to discharge this kindness, and believe me to be with sentiments of the most friendly consideration and respect, Yours, &c. &c.

HENRY E. BALLARD,
Captain in the U. S. Navy,
commanding the frigate United States.

The reply of the admiral to Captain Ballard was highly satisfactory in every respect, except in reference to the subscription for the families of the killed and wounded, made on board the Constellation and United States. The object of this seemed to be misunderstood—and, though pronounced "noble and generous," the acceptance of it was declined.

This led to a second letter of explanation from Bapt. Ballard, immediately after which, the Prefect attended by full staff, paid a friendly visit, and partook of a breakfast with Captain Ballard; and every thing was restored to an amicable and kind footing. The contribution, however, has not been accepted for the families of the sufferers.

PORTUGAL.

Capture of Figueiras and Coimbra.

LISBON, May 10.—I am happy to have it in my power to say that Coimbra was entered on the 8th, at 9 in the morning, by the Duke of Terceira, and that the garrison of Figueiras, and 550 strong, had left it at dawn of day also on the 8th; the inhabitants declared for the Queen's government, and Admiral Napier landed at 9 A. M.

SPAIN.

Sanguinary warfare—shooting of prisoners.

It is said to be confirmed, that all the officers who fell into the hands of Zumalcarregny, have been shot. A despatch from this Carlist General, sent by him to Count Armides de Toledos, Commandant of Pampeluna, says "that according to the orders of our Lord the King of the 24th of Jan. last, and in consequence of reprisals rendered just and necessary," he had ordered Col. Leopold O'Donnell, a captain of the Guards, three officers of the same corps, an officer of Carbineers, and four privates, to be shot, and that if the barbarities practised towards the Carlists were permitted to continue, he should act in the same manner towards the remaining 84 prisoners, who remained in his custody, as well also as others who may eventually share their fate. This state of warfare is truly horrible, and it is to be hoped will not continue. It was an example set by the General of the Queen-Regent, and dearly and fearfully has it been followed up and retaliated.

SUMMARY.

Harvard University.—The grand jury at Concord, have found bills of indictment against three of the individuals charged with the riot and demolition of property at Harvard College, on the night of May 31st, and a bill against one person for an assault on the watch. Tranquility is restored within the walls of College, and the two upper classes are now quietly pursuing their studies.—*Mirror.*

The Rev. GEORGE E. PIERCE has accepted the appointment to the presidency of the Western Reserve College, and is expected to arrive in this place, and commence the duties of his office in about a fortnight.—*Hudson Ohio Observer.*

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—This morning, says the Philadelphia Gazette of Friday, of last week, a dreadful accident happened on the inclined plane of the Columbia Rail Road, on the west side of Schuylkill river. Several burden cars, laden with iron, were passing up the plane, followed by a number of passenger cars, while other cars were at the bottom of the plane in waiting. The rope employed for raising the cars, being insufficient to sustain the immense weight, broke, and precipitated the whole train upon those remaining below. The velocity of their descent occasioned an awful concussion; the passengers were thrown out in every direction, and many were horribly mutiliated and bruised. The extent of the accident was not known, when our informant left the spot, but three or four persons dreadfully wounded had been borne off to the hospital.

[From the Philadelphia papers of Saturday evening, we learn that these four individuals were doing well. The loss to the Rail Road Company is estimated at $1,500.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Baltimore American of Monday says—"We understand that some disturbance occurred yesterday between parties of laborers employed on the Baltimore and Washington Rail-road at a point about sixteen miles from this city, and that they resulted in personal collisions ending in the loss of several lives."

From a paper of later date we learn that the contest was between two parties of Irishmen, called *Fardowns* and *Corkonians*. Several companies of militia infantry and riflemen were sent from Baltimore, and arrived when the contest was nearly over. Four lives were lost, all Irish. Colonel Ridgely of the militia was fired at, but not wounded.

AVALANCHE!—A very curious migration took place in this vicinity on Wednesday night last. About a quarter of an acre of land on the eastern bank of the Kennebunk river, near the house of Mr. Benjamin Durrill, in Kennebunk port, *slid* into the river, carrying away half of the Kennebunk bridge, (a draw bridge,) and nearly filling up the channel for a rod or more. Where on Wednesday a ship of the largest size might have laid afloat, the river may now be forded without difficulty. The land moved in a solid mass, and the apple trees upon it look as flourishing and seem to be as firmly imbedded in the soil in their new situation, as they did on the spot where they were reared. The slide was accompanied with a noise resembling the rumbling of an earthquake.—*Kennebunk Jour.*

The synagogue belonging to the congregation of Sherath-Israel, just finished in Crosby-street, was on Thursday afternoon consecrated with imposing ceremonies, which were closed by an oration by M. M. Noah, Esq. The building is a very costly and beautiful one, fifty-six feet in front by seventy-five in depth. It was on this occasion filled in every part, and most of the clergy and magistrates were present.

The southern papers state that several boys have died by the bites of locusts. A black boy in or near Newcastle, (Del.) last week gathered several locusts and put them into his hat, to be carried to school. While thus confined, the animals bit his head in several places; in a short time, the places bitten became inflamed; the head swelled very much, and the boy died a few hours afterwards.

A party of 200 Choctaws have passed through St. Martinsville, on their way to Texas, where they intend to form a settlement.

Papers just from Mexico, at New Orleans, state that Colonel Austin, concerning whose fate there has been such a general solicitude, has at length had his trial, been acquitted, and is now on his return to his colony in Texas. He had arrived at Tampico.

On Wednesday afternoon, at a quarter before seven o'clock, Mr. Robertson ascended in his balloon from Castle Garden, and descended at a quarter past seven o'clock in a grove beyond Jamaica, and about 14 miles from Brooklyn ferry, all well. He would have been at sea in five minutes.

Mrs. Susan Cromwell died lately at Chesshunt, England, in the 90th year of her age She was the great grand daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, and was, say the newspapers, the last relic of the family.

Married,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. W. Ward, Dr. NATHANIEL E. DOUGHERTY, of Tennessee to Mrs. MARY JANE CALDWELL, of this city.

On Tuesday the 24th ult. by the Rev. J. G. Simrall, Mr. DAVID MERCER to Miss ELIZABETH WALLACE, both of this county.

In Clarke county, on Wednesday last, the 25th ult. by the Rev. John James, the Rev. MINOR M. COSBY, of the Kentucky Conference to Miss LOUISA A. WATKINS, daughter of Shasten Watkins, dec'd., of Clarke county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. THORNTON J. WILLS, to Miss MARIA P. WATKINS, daughter of Shasten Watkins, dec'd.

On Thursday the 26th ult. Mr. JAMES ALLEN of Winchester to Miss MARTHA G. BRYAN, of Clarke county.

For the Western Luminary.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 24th of June, 1834, at his residence near Lexington, Col. JAMES BRECKINRIDGE PAYNE.

Col. Payne was the son of Edward Payne, Sen. a venerable and respectable gentleman, who was an early adventurer to this state, and to this county, where he has resided for many years, in the enjoyment of the ample rewards of his youthful adventures, industry and economy. His son, Col. James B. Payne, was educated in Transylvania University, and studied the profession of the Law in the same institution. After having finished his literary and legal course, he became united in marriage to an amiable and lovely young lady, Miss Churchill, of Jefferson county. About the year 1828, a glorious revival of religion, was experienced in the first Presbyterian Church, Lexington, the subject of this notice, and his wife were early in this gracious season, deeply impressed, and very soon became members of the church, in which they lived exemplary in their deportment, "walking worthy of the vocation wherewith they were called."

Col. Payne was of a feeble constitution, and often conversed with his friends on the subject of death and eternity, with direct reference to himself; stating that his time was short in this world, but that he wished so to live, while he remained on earth, that when death should come, he might have nothing to do, but to die, and go home to his father's bosom. He was kind and affectionate as a husband, a father and a son. He was regardful of the interests of others, and *especially* of the church of Christ, he was benevolent and beneficent, he was "eyes to the blind, food to the hungry, and clothing to the naked;" he was the orphan's stay, and the widow's friend. But his days were numbered, the bounds of his habitation fixed.

About the first of June, he was attacked with scarlet fever, and such was the violence of the disease, that in a few days all hope of his recovery was given up. He calmly arranged his temporal concerns by will, and then called his afflicted wife and children, his aged father, and his brothers aronnd him, and bade them an affectionate farewell, giving each suitable counsel—and then closed his eyes under the firm conviction, that he never should look on this world again. But he revived, and lived some weeks. A few days after this, the pastor of the church to which he was attached, who had been absent, visited him. On his entrance into the sick room, Col. P. was much affected, and said, "O my dear friend, I am glad to see you once more in this world. On Saturday night, I thought I was dying, and after having taken leave of my friends, I closed my eyes on all things earthly, and that moment, my eyes fastened on the *cross of Christ, my Lord.* And O, the sweet inexpressible joy I felt at that moment! It far exceeded any thing of which I had ever conceived. I then felt a wish to see you, but knowing you were absent, I desired to say to my friends, say to my pastor, that I have gone before him;—that he was the instrument by whom I was brought to close in with Christ, and that I shall be a star in the crown of his rejoicing for ever and ever. I shall shortly go, and be ever with the Lord. *O the sweet cross!* Be faithful unto the end, and you shall receive a glorious crown." He still lingered, sometimes his friends and physicians hoped he would recover, but he always said, he should not, and was waiting in the humble and patient expectation that the happy hour would arrive in God's own time.

On the evening of the 23rd, he grew evidently worse, and continued so through the night. The outward man was failing fast, but the inward man was strong in the Lord. About nine o'clock, the next day, he appeared to expire, his eyes were closed and he ceased to breathe. His weeping brother took him by the hand, and said to the Doctor, "there is yet life in him." He opened his eyes, looked around and saw his first born, a little daughter, stretched out his hand, drew her to him, embraced her, told her to be kind and obedient to her mother, and bade her a final farewell, telling her to plant a little rose at the head of his grave and nurture it. He then called for his other two children, kissed them and commended them to God. Then his afflicted wife approached him. He placed his cold, dying arms around, and embraced her, and said, "My dear wife, I now leave you as the only protector of our dear little ones, *train them up for God*, and may He be your guide and protector. We shall soon all meet where parting is no more." He then turned to his aged father and laid his hands on his head, and said, these white locks will bury me, but, dear father, you will soon follow, be ready—bury me at the head of the place where you will be buried, I wish to be near you,—and bade him farewell. Then to his brothers, he delivered suitable and affectionate remarks, and took a kind and affectionate leave of them, and surrounding friends, saying the blessed Jesus had permitted him to return, and take leave of them. Requesting them to give him a little water, he drank and said, "O how good I feel—O how happy!" He then raised his hands, closed his own eyes, and said, "Lord Jesus, into thy hands I commit my spirit," and breathed his last.

Who would not die the death of the righteous, who would not wish his last end to be like his! We weep with his afflicted widow, fatherless children, and bereaved relatives,—but we rejoice, for we expect to see him again in the morning of the resurrection, clothed in brightness, full of immortality. Let christians live near to God their Saviour, if they would have him to be near to them in the hour of death. If we follow Christ at a great distance, we shall have a dark passage through the valley and shadow of death. H.

At a meeting of the Transylvania Whig Society on the 25th inst. it was unanimously

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss which *we* in common with society have sustained in the death of our fellow member, Col. JAS. B. PAYNE, and that in testimony of our respect we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

DIED—In this city, on Monday morning the 23d ult. of Typus Fever, Miss JANETTE GRINSTEAD, daughter of Mr. R. Grinstead.

In this county on Saturday last, Mrs. MARY OFFUTT, consort of Mr. Nathaniel Offut, and daughter of Nathan Payne, Esq. aged 20.

NOTICE.

I herewith give notice to all concerned, that this day my agency for Centre College closes, and all notes and subscriptions due to the Institution, are now in the hands of Maj. James Barbour, Treasurer of the College.

JOSEPH HUBER.

Danville, June 30th, 1834.

The undersigned have this day, witnessed in this place, a public examination of the members of Mr. Benedict's Grammar Class, taught at the Woodford Church, and feel much pleasure in saying, that their proficiency in that necessary, yet too much neglected science, fully exceeded our expectations, and we think, transcended any thing of the kind, hitherto exhibited among us. We therefore, cordially and confidently commend Mr. Benedict's system of Grammar to the liberal patronage of the public, under the full conviction that no system of which we have knowledge, possesses the same facilities, or equal adaptation to the juvenile mind.

Done at Versailles, Ky. June 28th, 1834.

B. J. KNOTT,	G. W. HAYDON,
J. T. MUDGE,	V. PAYNE,
S. M. WALLACE,	R. D. SHIPP,
E. BROUGHTON,	C. T. HILL,
E. G. M'GINNIS,	S. NUCKOLS,
A. D. STEVENSON,	J. CARRIER,
J. STEELE,	R. ANDERSON,
M. SHELTON,	B. W. RHOTON.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to take two APPRENTICES to learn the *Tinning* and *Coppersmith* business. Boys from the country, between the ages of twelve and sixteen would be preferred. None but those of good character need apply. MILLER & FARRAR.

Lexington, July 2, 1834. 51-3w

School Books.

A GENERAL assortment of School Books, at wholesale, very low for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Lexington, June 17, 1834.

Select School for Boys.

THE next term of the School of the subscriber commences on Monday the 7th inst. The school rooms are situated on Main-cross street, in the building adjoining the residence of Mr. Edward Oldham, and nearly opposite the 1st Presbyterian Church. The branches of education taught in this school, include all that are taught in the best academies, viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Book-Keeping, Composition, Declamation, Algebra, Geometry, &c. together with the Greek and Latin Classics.

The subscriber pledges himself to attend strictly to the moral habits, and intellectual improvement of those committed to his charge. Terms made known on application to

GEORGE W. COONS.

Lexington, July 2, 1834. 51-3w

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S Book Store, Main street, by the dozen, or single copy, "*The Elementary Reader*, to accompany Webster's Spelling Book, illustrated with one hundred and thirty engravings." Also for sale as above, "*Hall's Western Reader*, a series of useful Lessons designed to succeed the Elementary Reader." Selected and arranged by James Hall.

RECOMMENDATION.

The undersigned having examined the Elementary Reader, and Hall's Western Reader, cheerfully embrace this opportunity to express our opinion of their merits. The former occupies a very important place as a first reading book, and we think it is compiled with more good taste and judgment than any work of the kind with which we are acquainted. The latter is admirably suited to the place for which it was designed, viz. the higher reading classes in our common schools. The publishers deserve credit for getting up these books in so neat a style, and at the same time for so reasonable a price.

J. GAYLE, Jr. *Prin. City School.*
J. L. TRACY,
G. W. COONS.

Lexington, July 2, 1834. 51-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

WORKS of Mrs. Sherwood, uniform edition; the Philosophy of Sleep, by Robert Macnish; A Manuel of the Christian Sabbath, by J. H Agnew; Fireside Piety, by J. Abbot; Sketches by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters of John Randolph to A Young Relative; Instructions for Young Christians, by Lyman Beecher, D. D.; Gutzlaff's Voyages along the coast of China, &c.

Just received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S Book Store, Main Street.

Lexington, July 2, 1834.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

Opposite the Masonic Hall, Main-St. Lexington.

J. J. SHERIDAN,

HAS now on hand a large stock of FRESH family GROCERIES, which he will sell low for cash.

Prime light Sugar, 8-9-10-11 lbs. for $1; cheaper by the Barrel.
Single and double refined Loaf, 18¾ to 20 cts.,
Crushed Havana Sugar, 7 lbs. for $1.
Best Bunch Raisins, Almonds, Figs, } 5 lbs. $1.
Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Al-pice, }
Fresh Mackerel, Nos. 1-2-3,
Fine Table Salt, in loaves, boxes, or the pound,
Cincinnati Starch, 12½ cents per lb.,
Molasses, 50 cents per gallon,
Refined sugar-house Molasses, 75 cents per gallon,
Sweet Oil, 37½ cents per bottle,
And all other articles in the Grocery line, equally low.

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, Corded Coats at $1; Green Gauze Veils from 75 cents to $1; White Cotton Stockings at 25 and 31¼, and very fine at 37½ cents, Children's Dress Caps from $1 to $1 25. With a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

SELLING OFF AT COST:

A large assortment of Room Paper, some as low as 31¼ and 37½ cents a Bolt; Fire Screens and Borders. *Also,*

WILL BE SOLD AT COST, HIS STOCK OF

Queensware and Glassware.

Consisting in part of elegant rich cut Gothic and Fluted Decanters, Tumblers and Wines to match; also Tea Setts, Dinner and Chamber Setts, with Plates, Cups, Saucers, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Lexington, June 2, 1834. 51-tf

JAMES MARCH,

(Of the late firm of *Gaunt & March.*)

Chair Manufacturer,

HAVING purchased the stock of the late firm, has on hand, and offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a large assortment of

Fancy & Windsor Chairs,

Of all kinds and prices: also SETTEES, SOFAS, and MAHOGANY CHAIRS, BOSTON ROCKING CHAIRS, &c.

Old Chairs repaired and re-painted on moderate terms, at his Factory on Limestone St., second square above the Jail.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, July 2, 1834. 51-tf

Rev. H. T. N. Benedict,

WILL commence a course of Lectures on his system of *English Grammar*, on the first Monday in July, at the residence of Mr. Dowden, on Limestone Street.

Lexington, June 18th, 1834. 49-tf.

School for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. GRISWOLD

WILL open on MONDAY, the 16th inst., a School for the Education of YOUNG LADIES. They take pleasure in informing the citizens of Lexington, that they have secured the assistance of a lady already very favorably known to them as a teacher.

The year will be divided into two sessions by vacations of three weeks each, commencing the 1st of April and the 1st of October.

TERMS.

Tuition in the higher branches,	$20	per session.
Preparatory Department,	12	" "
Instruction on the Piano,	15	" quarter.
" " Harp,	20	" "
" " Guitar,	15	" "
Instruction in the French, Spanish, Italian German, and ancient Languages, each,	5	" "

The apartments of the School are in the dwelling house at present occupied by Mrs. WORSHAM, on Short-street. They are entirely distinct from the rest of the house, with a private entrance by the door next to the residence of Mrs. MORRISON.

Lexington, June 18th, 1834. 49-tf.

LOOK HERE.

John M. Hewett, Truss Maker,

OPPOSITE THE LEXINGTON HOTEL,

BEGS leave, respectfully, to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the Agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond Ky., to use, vend, and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the *cure of all cases of Hernia or Rupture*, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this Instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only proposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted that the universal terms are, NO CURE, NO PAY!

Lexington, June 25, 1834. 50-3m

EDUCATION.

VAN DOREN'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Lads and Young Gentlemen,

WILL be open for the reception of Day and Boarding Pupils, on MONDAY, June 9, in the present establishment of Mr. Tracy, opposite the residence of Rob't. Wickliffe, Esq. The Institute will be conducted upon the most approved and liberal plans of similar Seminaries in the Eastern part of the Union, where the subscriber has had eleven years' experience as a Principal of large Institutions in the City of New York and its vicinity.

Day Tuition for the *English, Scientific* and *Mathematical Studies*, $10 a quarter; Ancient Languages, $12 50. No charges for Stationary and Fuel.

J. LIVINGSTON VAN DOREN.

Lexington, June 18, 1834. 49-3m

VAN DOREN'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

HAS been removed to the large and commodious house formerly owned and occupied by Col. Dunham, which has been purchased with all its improvements, for the accommodation of the Young Ladies of the Institute.

To Mr. W. IUCHO, Professor of Music, late from the city of New York, is committed the Musical Department.

Instruction in Drawing and Painting, is given by Mrs. M. TURNER, of Sweden, authoress of several works on those branches.

Instruction in French by a competent and experienced Teacher from France.

The Principals are confident that with the present arrangements of the Institute, they will be able to afford as great facilities and advantages for the complete education of Young Ladies, as may be found in similar Institutions in the Atlantic States.

ISAAC VAN DOREN, } Principals.
L. H. VAN DOREN, }

Lexington, June 18, 1834. 49-3m

NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed from Mr. *T. T. Skillman*, in his life time, Paul Perrin's HISTORY OF THE WALDENSES, (belonging to the subscriber) will confer a great favor upon the owner by leaving it at the Book Store of A. T. Skillman, Lexington.

O. ANDERSON.

June 17th, 1834. 49-3w

PAPER.

100 REAMS FOOLSCAP WRITING PAPER, of good quality, for sale very low for cash. *ALSO*—A very large assortment of LETTER PAPER, consisting of White, Fancy colors, Water lined, Faint lined, &c.; very low at wholesale for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

June 17th, 1834.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, Cheapside No. 3, Lexington, Ky.

Men and Manners in America; Aid to Mental Developement; Book of Nature; Macknight's Epistles; Viller's Essays; True Piety; Flutes, various qualities, Clarinetts; Flute Preceptors; Kay's Travels in Caffraria; Doddridge's Exposition; Spurzeim's works; Dunglinson's Physiology; Barnes's notes on the Gospels; Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary, large and small; Johnson's lives of the Novelists; Beatties Minstrel; Moliere; Racine; Boileau; Drake's book of Indians; Charles 12th, French and English; Helen, 10th vol. Maria Edgeworth; McIntosh's Ethical Philosophy; New Music for the Piano, &c. &c. &c.

Together with an assortment of School Books and others, which are offered low for cash by the subscriber. CHR. WALLACE.

Lexington June 11th, 1834. 49-by.

L. DEPOORTER, (Of France,)

SURGEON DENTIST,

ACKNOWLEDGING with pleasure, the liberal encouragement he has received since his arrival here, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he has determined to reside permanently in Lexington. He is prepared to insert either singly, or in complete sets, ARTIFICIAL TEETH; also FALSE PALLATS; he repairs all vacancies in the Mouth, occasioned by accident or absorption, either on the gums or jaw bones.

His office is opposite Brennan & Postlethwaite's Hotel, where he may be found between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Ladies attended at their residences.

Lexington, June 11, 1834. 48-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving at his Book Store, on Main street, a large assortment of

LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Books in use in Common Schools, purchased by himself in the Eastern cities this spring, at the lowest cash prices. Among the new works are the following:

The Village Testament, by Rev. Wm. Patton; Fairholmes' Geology of the Scriptures; History of the Crusades against the Albigenses; Brewster's Treatise on Astronomy; Ellis's Polynesian Researches, complete in 4 vols.; the Life of Thomas Jefferson, by R. L. Rayner; the History of Popery, by a Watchman; Aids to Mental Developement; Hutton's Book of Nature; Ivimy's Life of Milton; Hogg's Familiar Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott; Kay's Travels and researches in Caffraria; the Corner Stone, by Jacob Abbott, author of Young Christian, &c.; the Life of Peter the Great, the celebrated speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh, selected by a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Lexington, June 4th, 1834.

Cork Inkstands.

10 GROSS Cork Inkstands, good quality, for sale very low for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

Blue Lick Water,

FRESH every 10 days, by

J. M. HEWETT, Jr.

36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

STANZAS.

"Unto him who hath loved us, and gave himself for us and washed us from our sins, in his own blood. *Revelation.*

How hath he loved us!—Ask the star
That on its wondrous mission sped,
Hung trembling o'er the manger scene
Where HE, the eternal, bow'd his head;
He, who of Earth doth seal the doom,
Found in her lowliest inn, NO ROOM!

Judea's mountains—lift your voice;
With legends of the Saviour fraught;
Speak favor'd Olivet—so oft
At midnight's prayerful vigil sought—
And Cedron's brook, whose rippling wave
Frequent his weary feet did lave.

How hath he loved us!—Ask the band
That fled his woes with breathless haste—
Ask the weak friend's denial-tone,
Scarce by his bitterest tears effaced,
Ask of the traitor's kiss—and see
What Jesus hath endured for thee.

Ask of Gethsemane, whose dews
Shrank from that moisture strangely red,
Which in that unwatched hour of pain,
His agonizing temples shed!
The scourge, the thorn, whose anguish sore,
Like the unanswering lamb, He bore.

How hath he loved us!—Ask the Cross,
The Roman spear, the shrouded sky,
Ask of the sheeted dead who burst
Their cerements at his fearful cry,—
Oh, ask no more—but bow thy pride,
And yield thy heart to Him who died.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

From the American Sentinel.

RUTH.

She clasps Naomi's neck and sighs,
And clings in wild devotion there,
And lifting up her earnest eyes,
She murmers, "Mother hear my prayer!

"If some lone dove, on wounded wing,
Should flutter to thy gentle breast,
My mother! wouldst thou coldly fling
The trembler from its place of rest!

"That lone and weary dove am *I!*
The home, the hearth, I leave for thee,
In darkness, and deserted lie,
My mother! wilt thou turn from me!

"His smile who made that home all light,
His voice, who breathed the hallow'd vow,
The ray went out in death's dark night—
The sound—the grave hath hushed it now.

"Oh! 'where thou goest, I will go!'
The shrine at which thou kneel'st in prayer,
The skies that o'er thy pathway glow,
Shall see thy child beside thee there.

"Oh! 'where thou diest, I will die!'
Thy home is mine, and mine thy God—
The very grave where thou dost lie,
Shall shelter me beneath its sod.

"And death, whose thrilling whisper rolls,
Like thunder to the worlding's ear,
Shall come like music to our souls,
And tell that heaven and life are near!"

A Little Boy's Inquiry about his Soul.

Samuel Wyke Kilpin, when a little boy, ran up to his father, who was working in the garden, exclaiming, 'Papa, papa! I want to ask you a question—Where was my soul before it came into this body?' 'My dear boy,' I replied, 'it would be better for you to inquire where it will go, if it were now to leave the body?' 'O papa!' he said, with an inexpressible look, 'it would go to heaven, that is sure, that is settled.' 'Alas! my dear boy, I wish it may be so settled,' I rejoined, 'that would be of much greater importance than to know where it was before it entered into your body. What led you to propose such a question?' 'I don't know,' the dear boy replied, 'but it just entered my mind.' Then off he ran. Because this little boy was young, and had not committed many sins, he thought that he should *surely* go to heaven. But by and by his mind began to be in a great tumult, occasioned by a new chain of feelings. He began to be conscious that it was not so certain, after all that he should go to heaven. Leaving his father and mother, he made a sudden retreat from the room, he shut himself into a dark parlor, unperceived by any of the family. His mother accidentally went into the room some time after with a candle, and found the young penitent on his knees in earnest prayer. —She was alarmed, and disturbed him: he arose, covered with confusion at being caught in that position, and effected an instant retreat to his own room. Like Saul of Tarsus, he had often presented the service of the lip to his Maker; he had been taught with his first lisping voice to address his Saviour; and I believe the child-like forms were never omitted, morning or evening.

O! how often had I entreated my God, that whilst my child was on his knees, repeating the words of prayer, he would be pleased to breathe into his soul the spirit of prayer! My language was, O that the Lord, the Spirit, would make this child, like Samuel, a spiritual worshiper! He had feared the Lord from his infancy; but now behold the lad at seven years old, whose heart the Lord opened, prostrate as a poor sinner at the foot of the cross, pleading for mercy through a crucified Saviour. His mother had permitted him to enter his room alone, but kept her station near the door; his groans and sighs increased her alarm: she sent for me, I hastened to him, and witnessed a sight which can never be forgotten. Yes! I beheld my petitions answered in the agonizing prayers of my only child. With hands clasped together, he sat on his bed, his eyes turned heavenward;—tears plentifully bedewed his cheeks. I heard him with indescribable anguish imploring the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ. His affectionate mother, at a little distance from him, sat weeping. Convulsed with different feelings, I approached his bed, when taking my hand, he exclaimed in agony, 'O, papa, papa! your sermon to-night has shown me that I am wrong, that I am a lost sinner. You said that those persons who had never gone forth weeping would never return rejoicing; and, therefore, I have no scriptural right to peace or joy. O, papa, papa! what shall I do?'

'Be calm, my dear,' I replied, 'the case is not a lost one.' 'But I am lost,' he quickly replied. Clasping his hands, and with a heart rending groan he said, 'I have no right to joy, if desitute of real sorrow for sin. I feel that sin is a burden. O! I have been deceived all these years! what an awful thing is self-deception! O that the Spirit would witness with my spirit that I am born of God.' Early the next morning he entered the room where his father was, and, with his usual bow and salutation, said, 'Good morning, papa.' Good morning, my darling, how are you? Come to my arms, I want to ask you a question or two. When at your door last night, I heard you exclaim with great eagerness, 'O that the Spirit would witness with my spirit that I am a child of God.' Did you mean that the great and blessed God would speak to you, a poor little sinner, with a voice from heaven?'

With a look that now rends my heart, he said, 'No, papa; I should be ashamed of such a thought.'

'Well, my child,' I replied, 'I am glad that you had no such desire or expectation. But tell me what did you mean?'

'I meant,' he said, with the firmness of a man fifty years old, 'that I wished the Holy Spirit would work in my heart what he has written in the Bible, and then let me see it.'

'And do you now desire that your whole heart may be sanctified and devoted to God?'

'Yes papa,' he replied with strong emotion, 'I do.'

'Cleave then to the Saviour, my dear child, praying for his mercy, and it shall be granted.'

He did so, and in a short time found peace in the Lord Jesus Christ.

He had experienced the great change of heart termed, by the Redeemer, being 'born again,' and destitute of which, all other changes would have been ineffectual to his salvation. Without this soul-transforming change, all his amiable qualities would have been now the companions of different beings from those with whom he associated on earth!—tremendous thought! Parents, be not satisfied with superficial religion for your children. Be not hasty to pronounce their state safe on slight evidences; but wrestle mightily with God, till 'Christ be formed in them, the hope of glory.'—*Baptist Monthly Tracts.*

From the Father's Magazine.

The Murdered Wife.

A True Narrative.

There is one page in my journal, which often reads to me this lesson, that by *intemperance, the most tender husband may become the wife's bitterest curse.*

I was once travelling in a remote part of America, and had occasion to remain in one of its villages for a day or two. The morning after my arrival, I arose early to enjoy a walk. It was a ripe and glowing autumn, and the golden light which radiated from the eastern sky, gave token that the sun was soon to rise in cloudless splendor. The very winds of heaven seemed afraid to disturb the tranquility of the virgin morn, or to shake the crystal dewdrops from their living beds. No one was stirring through the silent streets, except myself and a *poor drunkard*, whom a feverish thirst had aroused thus early. I soon lost sight of him, for he passed quickly into a wretched spirit-shop, which was just being opened to minister to those who rise early to "mingle strong drink." Poor fellow traveller to eternity! methought—how cruel is the tyrant whose bonds you wear! The fairest morn beams with no smile for you, nature may put on her most beauteous robes to try to win you to her God; but all in vain!

On returning from my walk, I found the streets no longer silent. The bustle of daily toil had commenced, and around one building, which by its sign I discovered to be a grocery, a large crowd was gathered. On inquiry, I learned that the day previous, the master of the house had murdered his wife, while she was in the act of nursing the sweet babe of her bosom. Being a stranger, I obtained permission to go within the walls of the murderer's house, which was in the rear of the shop. There lay, in the calmness of death, the murdered wife; and here unconsciously prattled the little group of more than orphans. I will not describe the details of the painful scene, but advert to two practical points of instruction which I gathered from it.

The first was, *to avoid, as I would an adder's touch, the poisonous bowl.* This murderer, we were told, had been an officer in the army; and the fairest earthly prospects once clustered in his pathway. He, no doubt, was joined to the woman of his early love with the brightest expectations of coming happiness. The remotest thought that she would at some day become the innocent victim of a jealousy, awakened through the debasing instrumentality of ardent spirit, would have striken him with horror. But who can be safe with an enemy whose subtlety is as that of a serpent, and whose tender mercies are like those of the tiger? *He* was not safe, and now he fills a murderer's grave!

The second was, *to think more highly of woman's love than I ever had before.*

I learned from an inmate of the house, that the husband, in his fits of intoxication, had repeatedly threatened her life. So ferocious had habitual intemperance made him, that the neighbors were fearful he might carry his threats in to execution, and had urged her to leave him. But no—he was her husband, and how could she take the last step?

"When one has loved," says an eloquent living writer, "some object dearly and devotedly, been united with it for years—watched for it—prayed for it— suffered for it—there is nothing which can eradicate that affection from the heart. No unkindness can destroy it, no ingratitude or harshness can cancel it. It may be wounded and blighted; it may seem so crushed as never to revive again. *But it will revive*—all wrong will be forgiven, and the weeping wife will forget all her sufferings." Thus it was with the murdered one, whose corpse I gazed upon. Her love endured to the end—her love procured her death.

Since that morning, I have often thought how much we undervalue the deep affection of those whom God has given us as bosom companions in this vale of trial. It is a blessing which gilds every path, and sheds a balm over every sorrow. Husbands—fathers—let us see in it such provision of our great Benefactor, and give to Him our ingenuous gratitude.

And now, Messrs. Editors, I will close this hasty sketch by saying, that I believe few of your readers need the warning this story gives. It is, however, a story they may tell their children; and while assuring them of its truth, the Spirit of God may fix it upon their youthful minds, and when the hand that sketches it is in the dust, it may do good. A HUSBAND.

PROSPERITY very much obstructs the knowledge of ourselves. No man can form a just estimate of his own powers, by inactive speculation. That fortitude which has encountered no dangers, that prudence which has surmounted no dificulties, that integrity which has been attacked by no temptations, can, at least, be considered but as gold not yet brought to the test, of which therefore the true value cannot be assigned. Equally necessary is some variety of fortune, to a nearer inspection of the manners, principles, and affections of mankind.

Cause of Intemperance in Cities and large Towns.

I specify as the second cause of intemperance among us, *laws* which license men to sell ardent spirits. I propose to examine the propriety of those laws hereafter. I allude to them now for this reason, that in all places, and particularly in cities, they operate to give the sanction of the State to the traffic.—For if a man is licensed to sell poison, and if he pays a price for the privilege of selling it, his interest requires him to sell as much as possible. And the written license which he holds from the State, and for which he has paid, he will regard as a *quit-claim* of his conscience. For men who engage in this business have usually just so much conscience, and no more, as to be entirely satisfied with the authority, of the State. What is in accordance with that law, they will find it for their interest to regard as right. And what may be made to quadrate with that law, they will not be convinced can be wrong. And what is the more remarkable in this case, and satisfies them still more that they are right, is, that the law makes a *distinction* expressly in their favour over other men. The farmer has no such license; nor the merchant; nor the book-maker; nor the brick-layer; nor the carpenter. But the seller of this poison has the *express sanction* of his country; and has that sanction, too, expressed in preference to other pursuits that the State has declared to be wrong. Approach your legislature, and ask for permission to establish a manufactory of *gas* in the chartered limits of Philadelphia,—the answer would be, No, gentlemen, such a nuisance would endanger the health of the citizens.—Ask for permission to keep gunpowder in your city, and the answer is, no: approach with it no nearer than three miles.—Ask for leave to establish a lottery office, and the answer is, O no: it is an employment tending to corrupt public morals, and all such offices must be closed. Ask for a race-course, and the answer is, it is a business of infamy, and the State will not be its patron. But ask for a depository where to traffic in the souls and bodies of men—to make paupers, and criminals, and maniacs, and widows, and orphans—to send men to temporal and eternal perdition, and the answer is, as many as you please, and can pay for. Establish them at every corner of the street; on all your wharves; in all your alleys; in all your cellars; accessible to the rich and poor. Bring the poison, with the profuseness of your hydrant water, to every man's door; and when the drunkard reels, and his family cry for bread, and your victim is in the alms-house, or in the penitentiary, or on the gallows, *plead the authority of the State.* The State that condemns him to the damps of the dungeon, or to the gibbet for his crimes, authorized you to hurry him to that catastrophe if you could. The whole authority of the laws of the land is pledged to sustain you in your business; and in all the results of that business. And the effect is just this,—that there is many a man whom public opinion would frown from this employment, and whose conscience would urge him to an honourable mode of subsistence, could he not plead for it the authority of the law of the land.—*Barnes' Sermon.*

American Gypsies.

Dr. Alexander Jones, of Mobile, Alabama, in a letter addressed to Professor Sillman of New Haven, gives the following account of a colony of American Gypsies in Louisiana.

I see Prof. Griscom, has translated from the "Revue Encyclopeique" an article on "Gypsies" for your Journal, in which he remarks that there are no "Gypsies" in America or that, "they have never appeared in America." In this, the writer is mistaken. There is a colony of "Gypsies" on Biloxi Bay in Louisiana, who were brought over and colonized by the French at a very early period of the first settlement of that state. They are French "Gypsies" and speak the French language, they call themselves "Egyptians," or "Gypsies." The French call them indifferently, "Egyptians" or "Bohemians"

What is remarkable, since their colonization in this country, they have lost the distinctive character of their idle and wandering habits. They are no longer strolling vagrants; but have, in the lapse of time, become in all respects, like the other French settlers found in Louisiana. They appear equally polite, hospitable and intelligent. They also possess all the industry and enjoy all the ordinary comforts of settled life, that belong to the French inhabitants generally.

The only striking difference between them is seen in their complexion and the color of their hair, which is much darker in the "Gypsies," than in the French population. Their hair is also coarser and straighter, than that of the French.

Their intellectual vigor, appears to be as great as that of any people. A young man of this colony, received a collegiate education at Georgetown, D. C., and is residing in New Orleans; and there are probably few men to be found in the United States of his age, whose knowledge, and learning are more profound and varied than his. He is also a good and ready writer. The most of the foregoing facts were derived from an eminent and learned lawyer of Mobile, who speaks the French language fluently, and has travelled among, and conversed familiarly with these "Gypsies."

Animalcules.

Stupendous God! how shrinks our bounded sense,
To track the triumphs of Omnipotence,
From the dread mountain, to the deepest den,
From the mean insects to immortal men!
R. Montgomery.

In a drop of blood which would remain suspended from the point of a fine needle, there must be about a million of globules. Small as these globules are the animal kingdom presents beings whose whole bodies are still more minute. Animalcules have been discovered, whose magnitude is such that a million of them does not exceed the bulk of a grain of sand; and yet each of these creatures is composed of members as curiously organized as those of the largest species; they have life and spontaneous motion and are endued with sense and instinct. In the liquids in which they live, they are observed to move with astonishing speed and activity, nor are their motions blind and fortuitous, but evidently governed by choice and driven to an end. They use food and drink from which they derive nutrition, and are therefore furnished with a digestive apparatus. They have great muscular power and are furnished with limbs and muscles of strength and flexibility. Spallanzani observes that certain animalcules devour others so voraciously, that they fatten and become indolent and sluggish by over-feeding. After a meal of this kind, if they be confined in distilled water, so as to be deprived of all food, their condition becomes reduced; they regain their spirit and activity and amuse themselves in the pursuit of the more minute animals, which are supplied to them. They swallow these without depriving them of life, for, by the aid of the microscope the one has been observed moving within the body of the other. These singular appearances are not matters of idle and curious observation. They lead us to inquire what parts are necessary to produce such results: must we not conclude, that these creatures, have hearts, arteries, veins, muscles, sinews, tendons, nerves, circulating fluids, and all the concomitant apparatus of a living organized body? And if so, how inconceivably minute must those parts be! If a globule of their blood bears the same proportion to their whole bulk, as a globule of our blood bears to our magnitude, what powers of calculation can give an adequate notion of its minuteness?—*Library of Useful Knowledge.*

UNWISE MEN.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world a right to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats of it.

The miser—who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.

PUNCTUALITY.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at 12 o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it; I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A quaker present said, "Friend, I am not clear that we should admit thy apology. It were matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour, but here are seven beside thyself whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one eighth of it only was thine own property."

FOR RENT.

I wish to rent my Tavern in the town of Danville, Ky. It is a large and commodious building, well calculated for business—it being the stage stand for the Eastern and Western line of Stages, in the centre of the Town, and situated on a lot of two acres of ground; three stories high, with a number of fine airy rooms, an excellent stable that will contain 70 horses. There is, on the lot, an Ice House, now containing Ice, and all necessary buildings for an establishment of this description; an excellent garden, and large yard filled with fruit trees.—Also, a Store House adjoining the Tavern, that I wish to rent. My reason for renting is, that I am getting in years, and wish to retire. Immediate possession will be given, and rent made easy to a good and careful manager. ELIZABETH DAVENPORT.
Danville, May 28, 1834. 46-tf

The Louisville Public Advertiser and the Cincinnati Cross and Journal will publish the above until forbid, at which time their accounts will be paid.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of the best materials used in making *Boots and Shoes*, such as
CALFSKINS, BUCKSKINS, MOROCCO, &c.
and is prepared to attend to all orders with neatness, durability, and despatch. He is thankful for past favors, and will be *very* thankful for a continuance of the liberal patronage he has already received. He has on hand a good supply of gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, and he invites *cash* customers to call and examine them. GEO. ADAMS.
Lexington, June 4, 1834. 47-tf

BOOKS.

A FEW copies SCOTT'S COMMENTARIES on the Old and New Testaments in 3 Vols. at $8. *ALSO*—HENRY, in 3 and 6 Vols. at $12. A. T. SKILLMAN.
June 17th, 1834.

Dried Peaches.

50 Bushels Dried Peaches, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.
36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

PLANK YARD AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased Capt. T. P. Hart's entire stock of PLANK, SCANTLING, &c. and is prepared to furnish Seasoned Plank at the usual yard prices. He has also purchased Capt. Hart's STOCK OF GROCERIES, in the new yellow building on Limestone Street, just above the Jail, where he will be found ready and willing to attend to the calls of his friends and customers for Plank and Groceries. He hopes with the assistance of J. S. Freeman, whose services he has engaged, to merit a share of public patronage. H. MAGUIRE.
Lexington, May 25, 1834. 46-tf

School Books.

A GENERAL assortment of School Books, at wholesale, very low for cash.
A. T. SKILLMAN.
Lexington, June 17, 1834.

Cocoanuts.

250 Fresh Cocoanuts, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.
36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office*

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and washer, for whom a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.
April 2, 1834. 38-tf.

VERSAILLES SEMINARY

THE PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES in this institution, induced by a desire of becoming useful, and encouraged with the hope of rendering satisfaction both to himself and employers, from a consciousness (at least to some extent) of the high station which one holds who is engaged in the direction of the education and morals of youth, informs the citizens of Woodford and all those wishing to entrust their sons with him, that he has determined (as far as it is in his power) to remove all obstacles and impediments which may prevent the advancement of youth in acquiring a knowledge of so essential a part of Education, and to apply himself exclusively and diligently to the interest of his school. He hopes that after having the honor and pleasure of being a pupil of Mr. William R. Thompson about three years, and eighteen months of that time an assistant teacher, he will be able to teach with success to his scholars and improvement to himself. Aware that Versailles and its vicinity, from the richness and fertility of the country around, and the hospitality and morality of their citizens, can afford more than common facilities for the education of youth, he feels assured that the expenses of tuition incurred are not as great as in other parts of the country. Having no claims upon the public patronage, he presents, for the faithful and diligent discharge of his duties, no other pledges than those which a deep sense of his responsibility as director of the education and morals of youth, inspire. Boarding can be had for $1,25 to $1,50 per week.

Price of tuition, per session of five months, $15 00.

Session to commence on the first Monday in June next. Every one wishing to enjoy the advantages of English science also, can be accommodated, as the English department is now filled by a teacher of superior qualifications and high respectability. Great pains will be taken to preserve good order and discipline in the school. PRESTON B. MORROW.
May 28, 1834. 46-2m

SPRING IMPORTATION!!

J. T. FRAZER, *Merchant Tailor,*

CONTINUES the business at the old, and well known stand, No. 76, Main Street, Lexington, Ky. where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings

Of the most fashionable shades and best quality.—ALSO —An extensive variety of

Half-hose, Gloves, Shirts and Shirtees, India Rubber, Silk, Web and net Suspenders, Collars, Stocks, Pongee, Italian, Lustring and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

And every other article appertaining to GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

All of which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for CASH. J. T. FRAZER.
Lexington, April 14th, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Drake and Frazer are requested to call and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.
J. T. FRAZER.
April 14, 1834. 40-tf.

TO MASTER TAILORS.

I HAVE for sale, as sole agent for the Inventor in Kentucky, A. F. SAGUEZ'S, of New-York, new invented SELF-VARYING RULE: Reports of SPRING FASHIONS, Squares, Scales, and Rule Books, which will be promptly furnished to the trade, on application by letter, post paid, enclosing the purchase money, at the following prices:

Rule Book,	$10 00
Report of Fashions to Subscribers,	3 00
" " to non-subscribers,	4 00
Steel Strop,	3 00
Measure Book,	1 00
Square and Scales,	5 00

J. T. FRAZER.
Lexington, April 16th, 1834. 40-6m.

NOTICE.

TO THE HEMP-GROWERS OF KY.

THOSE gentlemen who intend to use the East Tennessee HEMP-CUTTER, are advised to roll their land, as in that case, the Hemp can be cut nearly even with the ground, at the rate of eight to ten acres per day. This machine is of very simple construction—not liable to get out of repair,—throws the Hemp in a regular manner, and easy to be taken up.

The Hemp Cutter is a very valuable labor saving machine, and is recommended with the same confidence that the experienced farmer would recommend the most approved plough; and will be quite as satisfactory in its operations. This machine will be exhibited on the farm on which the Rev. N. H. HALL resides, near Lexington, early in the season. The price of a patent for *one* Machine will be $50. Arrangements will be made to give the growers of Hemp an opportunity to procure the Machine in time for the next Hemp harvest.
THOMAS A. ANDERSON, M. D.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1833. 25—tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN STEEL & WM. TOD, Jr. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against that concern, will present them to BAIN & TOD, for settlement; who are authorized to settle and receive all debts due said firm.
JOHN STEEL.
WM. TOD, Jr.

PATTERSON BAIN & WILLIAM TOD, Jr.

HAVE this day entered into *Co-partnership*, to continue the HATTING BUSINESS, at the old stand, corner of Main and Main Cross Streets, under the name of

BAIN & TOD,

And hope by their united and close attention, to place the business on such a footing, as shall merit an increased share of the public patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old stand. We are determined to increase and continue, a good assortment, and will be undersold by none in the Union. Merchants and other wholesale dealers, are particularly desired to call and see the inducements we offer to purchasers.

Hats made to order, of any size, form, or quality, both wholesale and retail, with punctuality and despatch.
BAIN & TOD.
Lexington, March 5, 1834. 34-tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at This Office, and at A. T Skillman's Book Store,

"Strictures on Campbellism,

By THOMAS CLELAND, D. D."

Price—25 cents single copy; 25 copies for $5
December 11, 1833.

Pure White French China.

JUST OPENED, a few choice dinner sets Pure White French China; Mantle Ornaments; Flower Vases; Fancy Ink-stands; Tea and Desert sets; Card Baskets, &c.
JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Jan. 29, 1834. 29-tf

NEW AUCTION *And Commission Store.*

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will be ready to attend to sales either public or private, at his Auction room, on Main-street opposite the Post-Office. F. MONTMOLLIN.
Lexington, Ky. October 31, 1833—21-tf

Perfumery and Fancy Store.

S. OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

(Main-street, Lexington, a few doors below Brennan & Postlethwaite's Hotel, and directly opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding-House,)

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to business, to continue to receive a share of public patronage. He also wishes to invite their attention to a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES in addition to his former stock,

Consisting in part of the following—viz.

Wigs and Top pieces of different shades;
Curls and Puffs; Hair and Clothes Brushes;
Curling Tongs and Hair Pins;
Shaving and Tooth Brushes;
Pocket Books; Fancy Soaps for Ladies use;
Shaving Soaps, of best quality, of all sizes;
Wax-jointed and Alabaster Dolls:
China and Wooden Cups and Saucers;
Razors and Razor Strops, best quality;
Stocks and Shirt Collars;
Cologne Water, Florida Water, Milk of Roses, Bears Oil, Maccassar Oil, Ivory and Basket Rattlers, Ivory and Common Snuff Boxes; also Snuff. Silk and Buckskin Purses, Battle-Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Cigars of superior quality, together with a general assortment of every thing in his line of business.

He also informs the public that his *Bathing House* is now opened for the present season.
Lexington, April 16, 1834. 40-3m

LEXINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber has purchased the Stand formerly known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, which has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened for the reception and entertainment of Travellers and others.

Persons are respectfully invited to give him a call, and may rely upon every attention being paid to their comfort.
JOHN KIESER.
Lexington, May 14, 1834. 42-tf

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET-IRON

MANUFACTORY.

☞Sign of the GOLDEN COFFEE-POT.☜

MILLER & FARRAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased the stock and materials of M. FISHEL, dec'd. and have removed their establishment to his well known stand, two doors below the Post Office, where they are prepared to execute orders to any extent, for *Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware.* They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of ware of the best quality, which they will dispose of upon the most moderate terms. Their experience in business will enable them to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch; and they pledge themselves that their articles shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Mr. MILLER having worked seventeen years at the Copper Smith business, and having had for the last seven years much experience in making Pipes for Steam Engines, Copper Cistern and Liquor Pumps, they are able to warrant their work as being cheaper and better than any ever manufactured or sold in this city.

☞Tin ware exchanged for old pewter.
MILLER & FARRAR.
Lexington, Aug. 14, 1833. 5-tf

JOHN M. HEWETT, Jr.

IS now receiving a large and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which he is determined to sell low; preferring a "nimble sixpence to a slow shilling."
March 19, 1834. 38-by

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine

From the British College of Health, London

THE high character this invaluable medicine has acquired throughout the United States, is now fairly established in the city and vicinity of Lexington, upon the integrity of its merits, ascertained by practical experience. Innumerable are the cures it has effected in Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Cholera, Inflammations, internal and external Mercurial diseases, Bilious and Nervous Affections, all Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Chronic Pains, Feminine Obstructions, Tic Dolourex, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Scarlet Fever Asthma, Gravel, Piles, Strictures, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood. A book recording many extraordinary cases of cure can be referred to where this medicine is left for sale at the store of J. LITER, Main street, or of G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky, Jordan's row, Lexington.

Price, in boxes, according to size, $1, $2, and $3 each, with directions. For the accommodation of the public some of the larger boxes are proportionally divided to the price of 50 cents each.

District Agents, Duly Appointed.—Henry F. Wilson, *Paris;* J. & J. C. Bull, *Harrodsburg;* P. G. & G. Rice, *Danville;* J. & H. Trotter, *Nicholasville;* A. Cargill, *Cynthiana;* Paul Smith, *Ruddle's Mills;* Thomas Howard & Christopher, *Richmond;* Shultz and Hadnut *Maysville;* John R. Bryant, *Union Town;* J. Dudley, *Frankfort;* W. Cox, *Centreville;* William Alexander, *Paris, Ky.* J. Liter, *Lexington.*
September 25th, 1833. 11-by

MERCHANT TAILORS' FASHIONABLE STORE,

No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

WILLIAMS & WILSON

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Consisting of every variety of colour and quality, suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons.

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention. ☞Please call and examine.

☞*Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 5, 1833.—48-tf

☞TRUSSES.☜

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER
Opposite Lexington Hotel,
Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,
LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low fo cash, wholesale or retail.
Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3-by

MIDWIFERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the city of Lexington, and intends to practice her profession, having been engaged in the practice of midwifery for eight years. She has read the best practical writers and studied under Elizabeth Walker, her mother, lately deceased, and from the success which has attended her labours, she hopes she will be able to give ample satisfaction to all ladies who may think proper to patronize her. Place of residence opposite the house lately occupied as the Western Luminary Printing Office, on Main street.
HELLEN HERRING.
Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9-tf